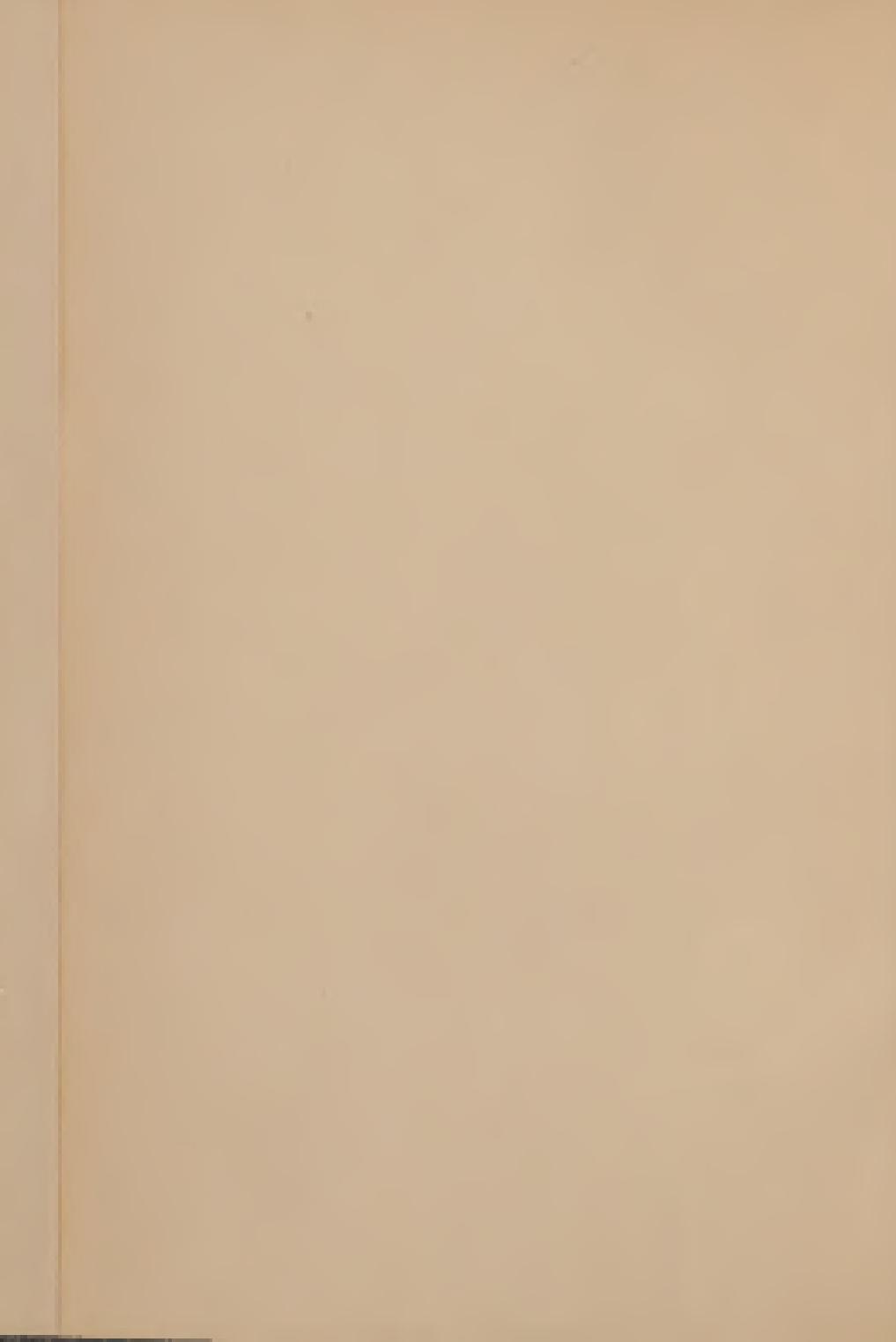


Ex Libraria  
JOHN AND MARTHA DANIELS













THE PL. Chery<sup>37</sup>

Art of Riding, set foorth in a  
breefe treatise, with a due interpreta-  
tion of certeine places alledged out  
of *Xenophon, and Gryson, verie*  
*expert and excellent*  
*Horslemen:*



CHERRY

*Wherien also the true use of the hand by the said  
Grysons rules and precepts is speciallie touched:  
and how the Author of this present worke hath  
put the same in practise, also what profit men  
make reape thereby: without the knowledge  
whereof, all the residue of the ceder  
of Riding is but vaine.*

Lastlie, is added a short discourse of the Chaine  
or Cauerzan, the Trench, and the Mar-  
tingale: written by a Gentleman of  
great skill and long experiance in  
the said Art.

*Imprinted at London, by  
Henrie Denham.*

1584

*MS. A. 1. 2. 1*  
*By Mr. Cherry*



To the Right worshipfull  
Gentlemen Pensioners, M. Henrie  
Mackwilliam, and M. William  
Fitzwilliams.



Hen as it pleased the right worshipfull M. Alfray M. of the Lewell house, earnestlie to desire me to satisfie you right worthie Gentlemen his verie good freends, as touching the right vse of the Coursses first moued vnto hym by you Master Mackwilliam,

as afferward for the like vse also of the Bit, by you M. Fitzwilliams, and that in writing; the whiche things both doo speciallie rest in the true vse of the hand, wherein the chiese substance of the whole Art of Riding standeth: I was in great doubt what answere to make. For as I was verie loath to denie the earnest request of such a person, to whom I thought my self so greatlie bound; so doo I feare to fall into the just blame that they deserue, which take vpon them the thing that is aboue their power, or so presume to put themselves in pese among so manie, as have so well written of the said Art alreadie.

But herevnto, he (as one more desirous to satisfie you, than willing to vnburden me) answered and said, Though it be true indeede, that diuers have so done, yet euerie one that is desirous to be a professor, or at least a practisier of this Art (as the whole compaニー of valorous young Gentlemen ought to be)

A.ij.

do

## *A letter misse.*

do not conceiue the true meaning of the said Authors rules, or can judge of the errors of ill teachers, by whom they be deceiued otherwhiles rather than taught, as by the daile practising of them one may easilie perceiue.

The true vse of the whiche are not gauen at the first assie, but by long experiance, and daile conference with such as haue had long practise in the said Art, as he supposeth I haue had: and herevpon makes me beleue I may do somewhat to the great profit of such yong beginners, though not by gowing of new, or altering the old, but by the way of interpreting, explaining or shewing the reas ons of such rules, as speciallie in this point, which is cheefly purposed to be treated of at this time, that is, concerning the true vse of the hand: a thing not easie, but very hard to be vnderstood, and fewest rules be given therof, and commonlie most vnskillfullie vised: so as thereby they maie the better vnderstand the meanings of those Authors, & also iudge of others doings, and be more warie in their owne practisings. And by this meanes also he persuadeth me that I shall avoid the dangers which I before so greatlie doubted of, and thus hath he coniured me (as it were) to take this matter vpon me, as he saith you haue done him M. Mackwilliam verie oftentimes to haue it done.

In this maner therefore thus moued thervnto, I shalbe content to do my best to satisfie you all, yet letting you vnderstand therwith, that as the shame is like to fall on me, if through mine vnablenes anie fault be iustlie found; so will the blame be common to vs all, but most to him, that hath been the chiefest procurer therof, and least to me (I hope) that was so loach to take this enterprise vpon me. Now then I haue first to consider in what order I shall proceed therein. For how shall one make another vnderstand, to what purpose the pomell of a sword serueth, if he shew him not first what a sword it selfe is? even so how shal a man make another know what the true vse of the hand is in the Art of Riding, if first he deoth him not to understand in generall, what the verie Art it selfe in nature is?

I therefore haue thought good to proceed in this maner.

First,

First, to shew what this Art is, and out of that to draw the right use of the hand. The first part I will passe over with a short discourse, and confirme the same with approved authorities. The other, as touching the true use of the hand, I meane to shew, by telling in what sort I haue practised those Authors rules, and what profit I haue found thereby; and therein by the waie to interpret and explane where neede shall so require, such places as may seeme in them anie thing hard or vnclear to be understand.

And so I will leaue it to your considerations, & require you both most earnestlie, before you make it common, that you will cause it to be perused privatlie, by some particular freends skilfull in that Art, according to your promise M. Mackwilliam, when you first motioned the matter vnto the M. of the Jewell house, as he had often told me: among the whiche I wold most gladlie, that M. Th. Blundevile speciallie should haue a view thereof, who hath alreadie gathered vpon diligentlie the whole substance of that booke of the order of Rizing, which was written by that excellent M. in that Art Frederike Gryson a noble Gentleman of the citie of Naples, and hath vpon his skilfullie put it in such order, as if men take good heed, & wil be diligent, they cannot but greatlie profit thereby, to the great benefit of themselves, and the scarsee of their countrie. For the whiche, and manie other his good abilities, if this time were not too much vnkind and forgetfull, he could not haue thus hidden as he doeth.

And this done, then my request is, that it maie be returned to me againe, before you proceed anie farther: and therevpon I will not faile shortly to send it you againe.

And thus I leaue it to your favorable interpre-  
tation, and to your wise and frendly pro-  
tection, wishing you both that you  
most desire. The last of  
September, 1583.

*By yours to command,*

*G. B.*

To our verie louing Companions,  
and fellowes in Armes, her Maiesties  
Gentlemen Pensioners: and to the  
gentle Reader whereof.



T hath beeene  
practised by many  
excellent men in  
fundrie professi-  
ons, to forbear  
the publishing of  
their owne names  
with such workes,  
as they haue set  
forth with singu-  
lar skill for the be-  
nefit of their coun-  
trie. Their intent

wherein (as we conceiue) hath beeene onelie this, to profit  
and benefit others, without regarding anie waie to pur-  
chase praise or commendation unto themselves. VVhich  
franke and liberall kind of dealing, as it proceedeth (doubt-  
les) of a noble disposition of mind, which seeketh rather to  
doo, than to be seene in doing, and passeth not for so meane  
a reward, as is commonlie due for speach, or for a mans tra-  
uell by his pen: so were it a kinde of iniurie, to suffer the  
names of such excellent persons (worthie to beare name a-  
broad above others) to rell in that sort drowned in silence  
and darkness, and not rather to indruor (though contrarie  
to their likings in that behalfe) to aduance their doings,  
and to make them openlie knowne unto the world, thereby  
to receive part of that honor which is due unto them. For  
praise

# To the Reader.

praise and renowne is unto none so iustlie due, as unto  
those, which in anie vertuous action doo least affect it.  
In this number, which is but rare, must we note unto you  
(though perchance not without some offence unto him) the  
worthie Gentleman M. John Astley, maister of his Ma-  
iesties Jewell house, and Gentleman of his priuie chamber,  
a man, besides his reputation and countenance in Court,  
knowne to be of singular skill in the Art of Riding: who  
(in truth) being the Author of this treatise, and yet either  
for modesties sake, or otherwise carelesse, that the world  
should yeeld praise and commendation unto him for his  
trauell therein taken, bath sought by all the meanes he  
could (as maye appeare by the Epistle, vnder the Cipher of  
two letters hereunto prefixed) to suppress, and in no wise  
to haue his owne name seene in the same; rather conten-  
ted that anie other should carrie the opinion thereof, than  
he himselfe: where as (by his fauor be it spoken) he ought ra-  
ther to haue doone the contrarie, and to haue entituled his  
name unto his owne worke, whereby the same should haue  
received both credit and reputation. Herbeite, this mat-  
ter being handled with such exquisite skill and iudgement,  
as by the perusing of this booke you shall perceiue it is, it  
was an easie matter, thereto to haue knowne M. Astley,  
though his name had beeene never so much dissembled, or the  
same nor otherwise notyfed unto you: for the matter it  
selfe (no doubt) would soone haue lead you to iudge that  
to be his, which (happilie) few men els could haue doone but  
he. Therefore (for our partes) being loath that so worthie  
a Gentleman, who bath trauelled so carefullie, and so kind-  
lie for the good of his countrie, and was the onelie man,  
that persuaded Maister Blundevill to take first in hand his  
worke

## To the Reader.

werke of *Frederike Cryson* (which we all haue received no small benefit by) should be defrauded of his due commendation, though he himselfe doo little regard it. And because the werke it selfe is such, as may boldlie abide the censure of the most precise and skilfull in this profession, and withdraw beseeche his owne name verie well: we haue aduentured (as you see) not fearing anie blame for our boldnes herein, (because in so doeing, we meane nothing but all loue and honor unto him) to declare thus much unto you, concerning the verie Author of this present werke, which com-  
mesh now of his friendlie liberalitie into your bands, to the end you maie reape both profit and pleasure thereof, for both are verie largelie comprized in it. Use it, we praine you, with like kindnesse as it is offered unto you, and take benefit of it without cauill, or ouer-curious reprehension; wherein as you shall doo the Author himselfe but iustice, and also make vs his faulthfull true friends much behol-  
ding, so shall you happilie encourage him there-  
by, to endeuor himselfe againe to your fur-  
ther and greater benefit hereafter.

*From the Court, at VVhite-  
hall, the last of March.*

*I S S f. .*

H. Mackwilliam.  
VV. Fitzwilliams.



The Art of riding defined, with notes  
of couraige in a Horsse, the vsing and  
abusing of an Horsse, and what is iust-  
lie called the hardnesse of a Hors-  
ses mouth, &c.

Cap. I.

**N**othing is reckoned more proper to mans nature, than the desire to know a truth, nor any thing counted more foule, or grosse, than to erre & be deceipted. Seeing then that the thing purposed is for the knowledge of the true vse of the hand in this Art of Riding and Horsemanship, which belongeth to the warre and feates of armes; and that in reason, the substance of a part of any thing cannot well be understood without the knowledge of the verie nature of the thing it selfe whereof it is

B. j.

part

part (as the vse of the hand is but a part of the Art of Riding) I haue thought good therefore First, to seeke out what the verie substance of the Art it selfe is, that thereby wee may the better vnderstand this part whereof we purpose to treate. And thus not meaning to hold you long, I will saie soorthwith mine opinion thereof, the rather to saue the band, whereby I stand so farre indebted vnto you all, than that I thinke my selfe able to satisfie your skilfull expeſtations, and so vnder the correction of diuerſe Noble and many other Gentlemen besides your ſelfe, with a great number of others that at this daie are growne to ſome excellencie in this kind of Horſe-maſhip, I ſaie (for my part) that the ſaid

*The definiti-  
on.*

kinde of Riding is an Art to make an horſe, for the ſeruice aforesaid, obedient to his Rider. In this ſhort kind of ſpeech (as I take it) the verie whole ſubſtance of the ſaid Art is fullie conteined, and therefore the words thereof are diligentlie to be weighed, but especiallie theſe here following: as A R T, an H O R S E, a R I D E R, and O B E D I E N C E: which I meane for the better explaining of my concept, to paſſe ouer with a ſhort diſcourſe.

*The parts  
of the defi-  
nition  
which ſtand  
upon the  
eſſentiall  
cauſe.*

A R T therefore is an obſeruation of cer-  
taine

taine experiences tried & gathered together, to be put in order, and taught to some good end. Three things are chieflie to be required in Art, that is : easines, readines, and perfectnes. Art also is said to imitate nature.

An **H O R S E** is the matter and subiect wherevpon this Art worketh, and is a creature sensible, and therefore so farre as he is moued to doo anie thing, he is thervnto moued by sense and feeling. Further, this is common to all sensible creatures, to shunne all such things as annoy them, and to like all such things as doo delight them.

The instrument wherby this Art is wrought, is the **R I D E R**, a creature reasonable, and therefore ought to be able to render a reason of euerie thing that he teacheth, in making the horse obedient to his will, the which if he cannot doo, hee is to be suspected as one vnskilfull of the Art, and knoweth not what hee dooth.

**O B E D I E N C E**, is a readie willingnes to doo the will of him that dooth command. But now by the waie, though euerie Rider be a creature reasonable, yet euerie reasonable creature is not a Rider, but he which only is skilfull in that Art.

Finally, the patterne that Art should imitate, that excellent Philosopher and valiant captaine XENOPHON in his booke *De re equestris* doth verie gallantlie set forth in these words : Note when you see a Horsse (saith he) make haste to meet with other horsses, that be in his view, or mares rather, and then shall you see how nature moueth him to shew himselfe in his best forme and lustines of courage , yea, both terrible and beautiful to behold: for then he will set vp his crest, bow in his head, pricke vp his eares, gather vp his legs high and nimble, swell in his nostrils, and starr out his taile, &c. This is now the patterne that the curious painter with all his skill dooth diligentlie in-deuor to imitate, but how much more should the skilfull Rider doe the same?

Of these horsses thus to be made, as XENOPHON also writeth, there be twoo kinds : the one, for the seruice aforesaid, the other for pompe and triumph, the which we call stirring horsses, the vse of which are verie profitable for this seruice, because they teach a man to sit surelie, comelie, and stronglie in his seat, which is no small helpe to him that must fight and serue on horssebacke : but of this last I meane not now to speake.

Of service in the warre or field on horsebacke, there be two kinds: the one in troops and companies, and those be likewise of two sortes, either in the maine battell, or skirmish: the other, when men being singled by chance or offset purpose, meete & fight hand to hand, which is most proper to this art. Here you see now in this short discourse, how nature hath ordered this matter. First, that Art must imitate her: next, that the hotesse in teaching must be mainteined in lustines of courage, and freshnes of feeling, which is proper to him by nature: finally the Rider to make him obedient by reasonable meanes, which by nature is proper vnto men: so as these two severall bodies may seeme in all their actions and motions to be as it were but one onlie bodie. Thus if nature be obeyed, and her order preciseley kept, it cannot be but the end will have such successe as we do desire.

Contrarie to these things herein thus shortly passed over, as name the Nature, Art, and Reason: is violence, which nature abhorreth; error, which Art reiecteth; vnrule passion of mind, which reason alwaies withstandeth: and as they be contrarie in nature, so be they also in working, and therefore must needs bring

The three  
contraries  
in nature,  
Art, & rea-  
son, with  
their con-  
trarie ef-  
fects.

forth contrarie effects, as we may see by those horses, that both without courage and comelines are ridden, with rawe noses, bloudie mouthes and sides, with their curbed places galled, turning their bodies one waie, & their heads another waie, which things are brought to passe by the violent and vnskilfull vse of the hand vpon the chaine, Cauzzan, musroll, and such like, which were first deuised to saue their mouthes; and not to marre their noses and muzzels.

Wherein  
the cheefe  
part of  
horsemans-  
hip consisteth.

For where the true order of riding is not rightlie vnderstood, and the true vse or temper of the hand (wherein the cheefe part of this Art consisteth) is vnkowne, or else by ouermuch impatience banished for the time, there the effects before rehearsed must needs follow. So that, when by those violent meanes they be brought to such passe, as they care neither for hand nor spurre, for bit nor Cauzzan, then are there new deuises of bits & musrolls, hard and sharpe, for the amendment of these defaults, and so from one degree of violence vnto another. And yet when all is done, and that they find by profe all their labour lost, then they complaine of the horse, that he hangeth on the hand and craucheth the spurre, as though

though it were the horsses fault by nature, and not the riders ignorance by violence : which by those meanes hath so dulled and deaded the senses and feeling, as he feeleth little of paine, of pleasure nothing at all, and of a sensible creature is made a sensles blocke.

Let not men be deceiued ( as for the most A paradox  
to make that  
the cause  
of a thing  
which is  
not the  
cause. part they be ) in taking one thing for an other, and that to be the cause of a thing, which is not the cause . As some take wine to be the cause of drunkennes, whereas ( in deede ) it is the vntemperate desire of the drinke, & not the wine: and so is it the vntemperate hand of the rider, who gouerneth with the raines the bit in the horses mouth, that breedeth the dulnes and hardnes ( as it is commonlie called ) and not the bit or the mouth of the horsse. For ( I praie you ) tell mee in reason, is not yron harder than the mouth of any horsse in the world? I graunt that there should be certaine forms of bits devised for the remedie or correction of certain faults that may chance in a horsses mouth. But if they be devised for continuall correction , then be they violent , and the horsse will neuer take pleasure in them. But if they be made to remedie a default , or to ease anie griefe, then is there Art & Reason The use  
and abuse  
of certaine  
bits for ri-  
ding. vised

vsed, & the effect of pleasure will follow ther-of. But to conclude, to what end soeuer they be devised, the hand must guide them, which if it want the due measure in pressing or slack-ing, then will follow some euill effect, as in too slacke bearing, the casting vp & downe of the head, and the vnstaiednes therof, and in over-pressing, the thrusting out of the tong, with gaping and wring of his neather iaw, & bree ding of hardnes in the gummes, whereby such hard knobs doo grow, as commonlie are in the inner side of labouring mens hands, which in deede may iustlie be called the hardnes of the mouth. But as these things happen by vnskilfull riders, and violent meanes by them vsed, so they seeke to remedie their owne defaults by more violent waies ( as is before mentioned ) vntill they ascend vnto the highest degree of violence most horrible to na ture, as by cutting those knobbies, and their toongs out of their mouthes, and also the grisells out of their nostrils, and thereby deserue the name of Butchers rather than of Riders:

Nowe that I haue in this short discourse comprehended the whole substance of the Art in generall, there is next to be shewed, how

Whiche  
iustlie cal led  
the  
hardnes of  
the mouth.

how an horse may be brought to this perfection before mentioned by the true vse of the hand, so farre as the Art in that point will suffer or allow: and further to require were more of curiositie than of skill. For euen the best Physicians doo not alwaies heale the patient that is vnder their cure: neither is euerie patient of one disposition, nor euerie scholer of like aptnes to learne.

A confirmation by other authors  
*of this that bath alreadie*  
beene set downe.

Cap: 2.

**B**ut yet before we enter into this part, let vs see (as we haue purposed) what those excellent authors that write of this Art haue said thereof. And for the auoinding of tediousnes, seeing they all agree in substance, not excluding anie, yet make speciall choise of some, which I (for my part) would wish should not exceede the number of twoo, whereof the one should be Xeno-

C. j. phon,

*phow*, which wrote thereof in ancient time about 300. yeares before the comming of *Christ* : and the other *Gryson*, which of late daies hath done the like . And that the rather, because this *Xenophon* was not onelie a great Philosopher , but also an excellent Captaine, speciallie ouer the horsemen, as it should appeare : so as no exception can be taken against such a one, as either for want of learning or experience may be obiectet, which commonlie there is at this day if anie want either of them. And what that worthie Gentleman *Frederike Gryson* was, euerie one knoweth, of nation an Italian ( which nation hath long borne , and doth beare at this daie the onelie praise of this noble exercise ) and of the citie of *Naples* most famous of all other in *Italie* in this respect. What his iudgement was in the said Art, may appeare to all them that list to looke vpon the rules and precepts so perfectly set foorth by him in writing, What his practise was in the said Art openlie and dailie in the said citie , and what his praise was there amongst the rest of excellent Riders , yea euen at that time when this Art was in his highest perfection, doth appeare in that noble *Crocioles* writings, the Duke of

*Xenophon*  
a great Phi-  
losopher &  
an excellent  
Captaine.

Martines brother, which he intituleth *Gloria de caualli*, whereof he wrote ten books, wherin he reckoneth vp wel-neere a hundred as well Princes as Noblemen and Gentlemen: among the which Noblemen of that citie, that were descended of the Senators, thus he writeth of *Gryson*, and of one *Giovanni Berardino de la Castella*, in the latter end of the seconde of his said booke, *Tracostoro fieriscono*, &c. which may be englisched thus: Amongst these flourished *Frederiske Gryson*, and *Giovanni Berardino de la Castella*: of the which two in this noble exercise it may be said as *Petrarch* said of *Tullie* and *Marc*; These be the eyes of our toong. For besides the true knowledge of this Art, and the great practise they both had thereof, they with a most perfecte judgement had this speciall grace giuen them, that euery horse at the first riding seemed to obey vnto them euuen at their becke, so as the standers by were astonied thereat: wherevpon all other studious of this exercise would vnto these two persons (as to the oracle of *Apollo*) verie often resort, to be resolued in all their doubts. Vpon these two therefore that haue written of that Art, that is *Xenophon* and *Gryson*, I would wish all those that are desirous

Common-  
dome of  
excellent  
horsemen.

to haue the true order and exercise of this Art, speciallie to staine themselues, and constantlie to follow. Whose iudgements in generall (concerning the same) I mind to passe ouer shortlie, and after to touch particularlie the vse of the hand.

The means  
how to  
make an  
horse con-  
cease the  
riders mea-  
ning.

The gods ( saith *Xenophon*) haue granted this vnto men, that one of them may instruct and teach another by speach; but no man can instruct and teach an horse by his speech; but if you will cherish and make much of him, when he hath done well and to your liking; & againe, punish him when he resisteth and will not be obedient to your will, he will soone and easilie learne to doo those things which are required of him, according to your mind and liking. And this is spoken ( saith he ) in few words, but it ought diligentlie to be obserued throughout the whole Art of Riding. For a horse will make the prouder avant and shew of his dooings, and better obey in all other things, when he hopeth to be made much of, and to haue rest after he hath done and ended his trauell. For ( saith he againe ) the hart of a horse is like to the humor of choler in a man: so then as men are not easilie prouoked or stirred to anger, vnto whom nothing is said

The hart of  
a horse, &  
the choler-  
like humor  
in a man  
compared.

said or done that may vex them; so a horse will not lightly be moued, vnto whom a man doth no harme or hurt.

Therefore it is to be prouided, that the Rider doo not trouble or vex the horse ( for we must know that all sudden things doo incouer perturbation in horses.) And further he saith, We ought to abstaine altogether from those things, which the most part of men doo vse in opinion for the best kind of riding, that is, to force them on the hand with the bit, and to torment them with spurres, rod, or whip: for by those meanes all things shall happen contrarie to that which we desire, that is, to haue him doo all his things in his best courage, shape, and forme, which will not be brought to passe by making him afraid with beating and spurring, driving him into great perturbations: for all such things happen vnto those horses, to whom the riding is greevous and painfull, and that to their great shame and lacke, and not to their praise and commendation. In another place he saith: that the best waie to teach ( as it seemeth vnto me ) is to obserue & hold that which I haue often heretofore rehearsed, that is, that you remember to cherish your horse when he hath done wel.

The best  
way for a  
Rider to  
teach a  
horse.

For whatsoeuer a horse doth by compulsion and force, he neither knoweth what he doth, nor how to doo it, neither will it become him, no more truelie than a Plaier that should be driuen with whipping to plaie his part brauelie on the stage. For aswell the horse as the man deserueth worthily dispraise, rather than anie praise or commendation, when they be driuen therevnto by beating and strokes.

Therefore wee must with certaine quiet signes prouoke him to shew himselfe lustie & comelie in euerie part as much as he may: so as the profitablest waie of teaching the Art of Riding is, not to deale rigorouſlie or hastilie: for anger foreseeth nothing, and is the companion of repentance.

But if your horse haue beene vſed to haue been ridden quietlie with a soft & gentle bit, & hath by ſuch meanes learned all his leſſons, and other dooings, and can carie therewith his head and necke comely and decently, it ſhall be beſt that you trouble him with none other kind: for he will by this moſt eaſilie and wil-linglie doo and performe thoſe things where-with he him ſelue is cheeſlie delighted, and wherein he pleafeth himſelue moſt. And that he doth take pleaſure in thoſe things aforeſaid,

said, let this be a good witnessse and token *Xenophons* thereof ( saith he : ) and therevpon he setteth <sup>prooche of the premisses</sup> downe that shape and forme that Art should imitate, as is before mentioned, and then concludeth thus: that He therefore, who can by this meanes and order of riding, bring an horsse in all his dooings and motions to shew this forme and shape which he himselfe doth expresse and represent, when he would seeme and appeare most beautifull, shall bring to passe, that both the horsse shall take great pleasure of the riding, and also that he shal appeare to the beholders verie noble, terrible, and beautifull. Thus farre *Xenophon*.

*Gryson* in the 9. page of his booke & last edi- *Grysons* tion, set forth Anno. 1571. vpon the margin <sup>independenc</sup> of the which this note is set downe, *Disciplina de caualli*, deliuereth his iudgement in generall of this Art, wherein ( amongst other things ) he noteth: that Such are not moued altogither without reason, which hold that a horsse, being in Latine called *Equus*, tooke his name of the Latin word *Aequus*, or *Aequalitas*, which in English is Equall, or Iust. For thus he writeth: *Et non in tutto fuor di ragione si muouono coloro, che tengono che il Cauallo in lingua Latina prendesse il nome dalla equalita. & quietezza.*

24 : and so goeth on and i.ith, that He ought to be iust in pase, iust in trot, in gallop, in carrier, in stop, in mannage, in bounding, and finallic; iust of head, and iust when he standeth still, and to vnite himselfe iust with the will of his Rider that sitteth vpon him. And among al these things he commendeth the trot, & concludeth, that thereby all the other qualities may be best brought to perfection, and the head and necke to great staiednes, the mouth to a sweete and perfect good staie, the which (to end withall) he counteth to be the verie foundation of the whole Art: in the true teaching wherof if one faile, he marreth the horse vterlie, and hideth all the goodnes that nature hath giuen him. Whereas on the other side, if he be truelie taught, it will supplie many parts wherein nature may faile him. And in the 59. page the 7. line beginning *Et perche*, &c. he writeth, that he is forced to note vnto vs that are desirous to flie the disorders that manie doo vse, which by changing of hard & sharpe bits, thinke they shall staie the head, or make the horse stoppe orderlie, and doo not see how thereby they make a iade of vile courage, or ouermuch exasperate him: by the which greeuous error it shall neuer be possible to

Disorders  
vied in ri-  
ding to be  
auoided.

to bring him to anie good perfection, but by good Art and true discipline, and with a pleasant bit, wherevpon he may staic his mouth temperatlie with safetie & assurednes, by bearing the hand temperate or firme vpon the trot or gallop, and in time to cherish him when he dooth well, and likewise to chastise him when he dooth ill, he will be fullie brought to all good, and conforme himselfe to the will of his Rider.

And in the 105. page, where he treateth of these things more particularlie, he affirmeth in the end, that the ignorance of these things hath beene the cause, that none haue euer attempted to write of this art, and that he is certaine that manie will blame this that he hath set downe, because it appeareth vnto them that this manner of teaching should be false and vntrue, being verie straunge and out of vse, from all other which were and be now in the world. But all they which hereafter shall see what good effects doo grow by this order of teaching, shall know the great goodnes of the infinite grace that the heauen dooth now yeeld them. And in the verie last lines of his whole work he thus endeth, *Questa è quelto arte, la qual si segne da molti. Et tantala difficolta,*

ignorance  
the cause  
why none  
haue at-  
tempted to  
write of the  
art of ri-  
ding.

*cbe vn solo fara colui, che al fui compitamente ar-  
riuera al suo vero segno.* Thus farre in generall  
I haue not onclie set downe mine owne, but  
haue also shewed the iudgement of these two  
authors to confirme the same, as I hope they  
doo, and as it will further appeare in their par-  
ticular rules and precepts, which they giue,  
in teaching how this iustnes and perfectnes  
may be brought to passe : wherein we see al-  
readie this to be receiued for a found con-  
clusion and ground, that no forced or violent  
meanes are herein to be vsed : and also that  
this maner of riding is not vsuall, neither easie  
to be followed or found out, though it be set  
downe in writing neuer so plaine.

For doo we not see that in al other arts there  
is a beginning, a proceeding, and last of all the  
perfecting ? As for example, in the art of wri-  
ting, first, there is the learning of the letters,  
next the well ioining of them togither, and  
last, the continuall exercisice thereof to bring  
the hand easilie and readilie to write perfect-  
lie, as faire and well as the perfect example  
that was first set downe. And doo we not see  
also, that if there be a thousand Scholars, and  
all they haue but one example giuen them,  
and by one waie of one maister taught, which  
when

A found  
principle  
or ground  
in the art  
of riding.

Familiar  
examples  
for the be-  
tter expla-  
ning of the  
Authors  
purpose.

when they haue vsed to follow the same and none other, so long as it may be thought time for them to leaue the schoole, and be able to teach others, that yet all they shall so differ in writing, as that their hands may easilie bee knowne one from the other, yea, and from the first example too. For markes are not set vp, bicause that good markemen can alwaies hit them (for that is not possible) but he is counted the best Archer, that beateth continuallie nearest about it, and dooth (for the most part) hit it more than anie other, and that is possible enough.

The true vse of the hand vpon the bit, and vpon the Cauazzan, set downe as it hath beeene found true by experiance: and also of a fault  
in faddles which bindeth the riders hand in the  
directing of his horse.

## Cap. 3.

**A**nd now seeing I am light vpon this example, which, in the cheefest point that belongeth therenvnto, agreeth with the principall point of this exercize; that is, to the firme and staied direction of the hand (of the which my D.ij. purpose

The true  
vse of the  
hand vpon  
the bit, &c.

purpose is cheefelie to treate) my minde is now to consider of the particular rules and meanes the which haue beeene giuen by these Authors in that point, for the perfecting of this cause in hand, wherein the true vse as well of the hand vpon the *Canezzan*, as vpon the bit, may be knowne, considering they be both vnder the gouernment of the hand.

And heerein I meane to satisfie the speciall request of maister *Mackwilliam*, as touching the *Canezzan*, as farre as my abilitie will serue.

But of the mind of these authors I cannot saie much thereto. For in *Xenophon* I find nothing at all written thereof: and in *Gryson* little or nothing to the purpose, as in diuers places heere alledged out of him one may perceiue: as in

*Xenophon*,  
though  
recyng of  
the art of  
riding, yet  
fayth no  
thing of  
the *Canezzan*.

the last line (faue one) of the ninth page before recited, he first maketh mention thereof, sayng; *Come egli andera sicuro, et solo in Canezzana, senz'ache altro il tirri*: and in the thirteenth page, whereas hee treateth of making the horsse to stoppe iust: and also in the fourteenth, where he sheweth what maner of bit he would haue the horsse weare first: and likewise in the sixteenth, when hee would haue the *Canezzan* taken from him: and againe in the 23. page the fourth line, wherein he warneth

the rider when he manageth the horsse vpon the halfe time, to take heed that he wrie no this necke, but to helpe him skilfullie with the *Cannezzzo* : and so againe for the said fault he maketh mention thereof in the latter end of the 79. page : and last of all in the 82. treating still of correction for the said fault, he concludeth thus; *Canaliero sondato in buona dottrina senza di cielo togliera now solo di questo ma d'ogn' altro virtio*, that is : that the Rider grounded in the right order of teaching, without it shall take away not onlie this fault from him, but euery other whatsoeuer . And who is best grounded in this skill, he sheweth in the 106. page, at the 33. line, begining thus, *Et vi so note, Eg. I doo you to know, that euerie one which shall know how to correct, to aid, and to cherriſh a horsſe, according as it behoueth him in time, may be called the most grounded in this skill.* And a little after he saith thus, *Ma par arriuare a tal virtu Eg in ogni sua bonta, dico, Eg.* But to come to such goodnes and perfection , I saie (saith *Gryson*) that euenaſ the ſhip is guided by the ſteeres man, by meane of a ſtearne; ſo a horsſe ſhould be gouerned, according as his ſtearne is moued, which is the bridle, and the reines thereof, and that he termeth *Il manico*

Who is  
best ground-  
ed in the  
art of ri-  
ding.

*delitione*, the handle of the steame, the which be holden in the left hand, and guided by reason and discourse, so as it behoueth that in all his motions and actions he auisuer to that motion which the hand moueth that holdeth the bridle. Now seeing then the ground of all the Art (as he often affirmeth) resteth wholie vpon the true vse and iust gouernment of the hand, let vs of this most cheefe and necessarie point therefore see, what these authours saie therevnto. For in treating hereof will appeare not onelie the true vse of the hand vpon the bit, but also vpon the *Cauzzan*, and the whole secret also of this Art to them that with reasonable discourse and heedfull diligence doo consider thereof, and that doone, I (for my part) will shew the experience, with the profit that I haue found by practising of them.

And yet of one thing by the waie, I must put you in remembrance, most contrarie to the right vse of the hand, and therefore in no wise to be vsed, and that is your new deuised saddles of late, that haue their pomels too much bending forward, with a buttresse (as it were) vnderneath it of an handfull thicke and more, so as no man can draw his hand toward him low vnder the pomell to stop or gouerne the horse,

A fault in  
saddles  
hundering  
the rigne  
vse of the  
hand in ri-  
ding.

horse, as *Gryson* teacheth, *Vicino al garrese*, that is, neere to the withers, but must of force keepe it forward, and when he should stoppe his horse to heave it vpward for to draw it to him, he cannot, vnlesse he doo it aboue the pomell, and in so dooing may chance to knocke his knuckles therupon, except he keepc his hand verie much forward, which to doo at the stoppe is against all reason: and besides, it is cause of manie disgraces, as well to the rider, as to the horse himselfe: the which to shew I meane not now to trouble you withall, and therefore to the matter purposed.

The vse of the hand vpon the *Cauazzan*, *more speciallie touched*, and how  
diuerslie it is mislyed for want of skill, a  
lesson for yoong beginners in the  
Art of riding.

## Cap. 4.

**O**w to speake some-  
what of the *Cauazzan*, though  
*Gryson* for his own part see-  
meth to make no great mat-  
ter thereof, yet he alloweth  
that others shuld vse it, when  
he

The vse of  
the hand  
upon the  
*Cauazzan*,  
etc.

he maketh mention of the same in diuers places (as I haue before remembred) and exhorteth men to vse it skilfullie, as in the 23. page the third line, there treating of the mannage with the half rest, he vseth these words; *adiu-  
tandolo maestriuolmente contra Cauezzana*, that is; To aid him skilfullie with the *Cauezzan*. So as it appeareth in these words, that there is a skill or cunning in the vse thereof, leauing it euen so to the discretion of him that vseth it, thinking peraduenture, that those rules which he hath giuen for the vse of the hand vpon the bit, might serue also for the *Cauezzan*, to him that hath anie reasonable discourse. So as (in mine opinion) if we would but consider the generall ground verie diligentlie, that is, that we doo not so presse the place whereon it lieth, with ouerhard a hand, as therby the sense may be dulled, but so temperateli vsed, as the feeling may alwaies be fresh (the which I feare is finallie considered of manie that vse it at this daie, as farre as I can see) we should see better effect follow thereof, than we see oftentimes there dooth.

I thinke therefore the best waie to make men to vnderstand the true vse of the same, is first to let them know, how by diuers it is misv-  
sed:

sed: and that it is misyfed, what greater proose can there be more manifest, than to see how miserablie the fillie horsies be tormented and mangled therewith about their noses, so as the skinne and flesh is worne to the bones: and where it should lie flat by nature *Come vnmutone* ( as *Gryson* saith ) like to the nose of a sheepe, they by their violence make it arise in the middest like to the beake of a hawke. How doo we see their heads also set out of frame by reason of the misuse thereof, when the horse is taught to turne therewith: and ( as *Gryson* noteth ) to their great scornc that so teach them, in the 82. page of his booke, whereas he speaketh of some horse, that hath been taught from the beginning vnto the end, to turne with his nose and necke awrie, saieng thus; *Per colpa del caualiero non vi fu mai prouisio, tal che egli ha fatto il suo lacerto inarcato da una banda & dalla altra sermo & sano, & dimostrerà che vi sia nato di quel garbo torto.* And thus in english: Through the fault of the rider not foreseeing at anie time, how hee hath made his horse his Lacert bowed on the one side, and firme on the other, as though he had beene foaled with that deformitic. This word Lacerto is the name of a vermine, or creeping

E.j.

worme,

The name  
of a ver-  
mine in-  
clude, cal-  
led Larva.

womme, like to a *Newght*, with foure feet, which in *Italie* be common, and haue this propertie by nature, neuer to looke directlie vpon a man but alwaies with his head awrie. And this hapneth (as he affirmeth) for lacke of taking heed of the vse of the hand at the beginning, that guideth the *Cavazzan*. For cuen as by violent haling thereof, they marre the naturall forme of their noses, so by vnskilfull vsing of it, in teaching them the furrow turne (as some call it) they set their heads and neckes awrie, which is now commonlie seene. For if a horse be turned on the one hand, you shall see him carie his head on the contrarie side. This vice groweth of this error, that when the horse dooth not yeeld quickely to the motion made with the reine of the *Cavazzan*, to turne on that side his rider would haue him, then he plucketh it harder and harder, and therewith peraduenture his head yealdeth, but his bodie stirreth not at all. The Rider then perceiuing that disorder, letteth that reine go, and bicause he shall not wrie his head in that sort, he staith the reine on the contrarie side, so as his head cannot follow his bodie, and by this vse and custome of teaching, he is brought to the said fault and vice aforesaid.

Of what  
error the  
fault in  
a horse of  
holding his  
necks and  
head awrie  
doth grow.

But the true vſe of the hand in this point is, that when the horſſe is brought to the place where he muſt be taught this furrow turne (that is in a new deepe ploughed ground, into a troden path, betweene two furrowes) and therein standeth ſtraiſt and iuſt with his bodie (as *Gryſon* appointeth) mooue him gentle to go forward, and in the verie motion turne him firſt on the right hand thus: Drawe the right reine faire and ſoftlie vnto you, taking the ſame with your right hand low vnder the poll of the ſaddle, well neare halfe a foote towards the middle of the reine, whervnto if he yeeld neuer ſo little, then make much of him, and ſtaiſe that hand with that reine, ſo as you neither draw it anie further, nor slacke it anie thing at all: and with your lefthand let the leſt reine slacke, ſo farre as his head may turne, and haue libertie to go and follow his bodie, and no further.

But if you perceave with that little yeelding, his bodie mooueth not with his head, then helpe him gentle with your left leg, but let not your hand stirre. If this will not ſerue, let his keeper, or ſome other that hath ſkill, be with you, that may faire and quietlie come on his leſt ſide to his foreshoulder, and thrust him

How to  
handle a  
horſſe in  
teaching  
him the  
furrow  
turne and  
how that  
turne is  
made.

what  
helps muſt  
be uſed in  
this kind of  
training.

by little and little to cause him moue the fore part of his bodie. But if the horse's resistance be much, let him vsē his force, and thrust the horse from him as he feeth cause. Then in this meane time, let the rider also helpe him with the calfe of his leg (as is before mentioned) striking him therewith as neere the shoulder as he may, and to make that sound of the mouth or voice, that *Xenophon* speaketh of, which hee calleth κέρατον, and is made by putting the tip of ones tong into the roose of his mouth, and smartlie to loose it by opening thereof. But in all this time he must keepe his hand firme and staied, not slacking nor drawing the same by anie meanes. And assoone as he shall perceave that the horse moueth the forepart of his bodie (be it neuer so little) let him staie and make much of him, but suffer him not to turne backe againe to the path, which peraduenture he will offer to doo, and in that manner bring his forepart about, vntill he come into the path againe, so that his head stand where his hinder part stood, and there setting all his foure feet right in the said path, let him stand with his head and bodie, as strait as you can devise, and so let him rest and make much of him, & see that both the reines be

be of equall length, and stand with him in that sort a pretie while, and that done, turne him on that hand still, in such order as before, vntill he be come about into the path, and that his head stand that waie therein, as it stood at the first when he began to turne: and alwaies when you offer him the turne, you must first put him forward, and in that verie motion, drawe the reine with your hand as before: thus as you haue done with your right hand, so must you order your left hand also, when you turne him on the left side. Heere I haue touched diuers circumstances, without the which I could not well shew that which is speciallie purposed, that was, the true vse of the hand vpon the *Cavesson*, in teaching the horse to turne.

But if you will haue a perfect view of the misuse of the *Cavesson*, then marke when a horse is ridden with the bit and Cavesson together, and you shall see manifestlie, and that speciallie when they be turncd vpon the left hand, the misuse thereof. For then the rider, hauing both the reines of the bridle, and the left reine of the *Cavesson*, altogether in his left hand, thinking to helpe the horse to turne on the left side, drawing all the reines

E.ij. toward

toward the said side, with the which draught he draweth also the right reine of the bridle with the rest, supposing thereby to helpe the horse, and dooth not perceiue how therewith the cheeke of the bit on the right side is so pulled vp, as thereby the mouth of the bit dooth so presse the horse on that side, that his head cannot follow his bodie towards the left side that he is offered to turne vpon, cleane contrarie to the order that he was taught, or ought to haue beeene taught, when he was ridden onlie with the *Canetzen*: for then hauing the right reine in the right hand, and the left reine in the left hand, they may be drawne on either side in reasonable manner.

But I doo not see how it is possible in reason to teach a horse to turne on both hands, and keepe that forme and shape that nature hath giuen him, holding the reines of the bridle with the reines of the *Canetzen* in one hand. And therefore I would wish that yong beginners should not ride with the *Canetzen* and bit together, but rather with a watering bit made like to a snaffle, and hauing the mouth of a cannon bit, so as he might hold the reines of the same, one with the one hand, and the other with the other: as he dooth the reines

Lessons  
for yong  
beginners  
in this art  
or exercise.

reines of the *Cauezzan*, whose iust and due place is to be borne low *euen* with the point of the shoulders, and not aboue the mane of the horsse, as one must carrie them, if he will vse them in one hand with the reines of the bridle. But if they will needes ride with bit and *Cauezzan* togither, then to auoid the fault before remembred, I thinke this the best waie (in mine opinion.) Let them learne to change the *reines* of the bridle out of one hand into the other after this manner: when they turne the horsse on the right side, let them drawe the right reine of the *Cauezzan* lowe to the point of his shoulder, with the said hand as afore said, & then hold the *reines* of the bridle which you haue in the left hand with the *reines* of the *Cauezzan*, right ouer the crest and the necke of the horsse, so as you preffe his mouth nothing at all therewith. So likewise, when you turne him on the left side, change the *reines* of the bridle out of the left hand into the right, and then hold him with the right hand, euen as you did before with the left, and vse the left reine with your left hand, as you did also with your right. Admo- nishing you by the waie, that in any wise in all your horsses lessons whatsoeuer, you shunne

What must  
be done in  
riding a  
horsse with  
bit and Ca-  
uezzan to-  
gether.

making

making of overmuch haste with him, for that is as great an error and oversight as a rider may commit, and dooth as much hinder your horses profiting in that you would teach him as anie one thing. So must you be likewise heedfull to give your horse breath in all his dwoings. And thus much for the *Cauezzan*.

The vse of the hand vpon the bit  
*more speciallie declared; with diuers*  
*circumstances incident to this*  
*discourse.*

Cap. 5.

The vse of  
 the hand  
 vpon the  
 bit, &c.

**N**ow to begin with *Xenophoros*, as touching the right vse of the hand vpon the bit, after he hath spoken of diuers kinds of bits wherewith he would haue horses ridden, he endeth thus: What kind of bit so euer it be (faith he) with the same must he be made to performe all those things that be requisite, to shew himselfe comelie, and in such sort as we haue prescribed. And therefore the horses mouth may not be so pressed therewith

with, that thereby he be put to despaire of libertie, neither so easie or soft that he contemne or despise it. Now then, after you haue somewhat pressed him with the bridle, so as he carrieth his necke well, then must you by and by ease your bridle hand, and make much of him, as soone as he sheweth himselfe obedient vnto you. Further he saith, that when you shall perceiue, that the horse is delighted and hath a certeine pride in the raising vp of his neck, and that he is well pleased with the easing of the bridle, you must take heed least anie thing at that present be offered him, which beside may then vex and greeue him, as though you would drive him to a perpetuall paine. But then you must winne him with gentle and courteous dealing, whereby he may hope for rest and quietnesse: for by that meanes he will be more readie and willing to doo whatsoeuer you will haue him.

In another place he willeth, that if you will staine a fierce and stubbornne horse, you may not pull him with the bridle vpon a sudden, but quietlie and patientlie pull it in by little and little, whereby you may allure and intice him, and not compell him by force to staine and stand still. Last of all he sheweth, that gentle

*How to  
staine a  
fierce and  
stubborne  
horse in  
riding.*

the and soft bits be fitter for such horsses, than hard and sharpe : yet ( saith he ) if anie will prooue a sharpe bit, he must by slacking the reine, make it seeme smooth and easie.

The first place where *Gryson* maketh mention of the vse of the hand, is in the 16. page of his booke, where he treateth of the leauing awaie of the *Canezzan*, and in steed thereof to put on the false reines. In which place, before he should leauue the *Canezzan*, he would haue him know a little the bit, and saith: that When he shall come out of the rings or turnes, one may then gallop him. But by and by he controlleth himselfe in these words; *Quansunq; farebbe assai meglio non gallopparsi mai, fui tanto che non intendera il parare et le posate*: Although it should be much better ( saith he ) not to gallop him at all, vntill he vnderstand the stoppe, and how to aduance; *Et con la man temperata et firma, et forse il primo con l' una et l'altra mano*: And with a hand temperate and firme, and at the first peraduenture as well with the one hand as the other, you take good heed alwaies to make him beare his necke strait and stiffe, and his head staied. This passage, with this other following, I haue set downe of purpose, because they are woorthie

*Gryson*  
would that  
an horse  
should a  
hicle know  
the bit be-  
fore he  
leauue the  
*Canezzan*

of noting. As in the 30. page, where he spek-  
eth of the leauing awaie of the false reines, he  
willeth vs to beare our hand firme and with a  
sweet staie. And alwaies, as the horse doth  
bring in his head and yeeld to your hand, that  
then you should thorthen the reines of your  
bridle, and when you perceiue that his head is  
setled in his due place, that is, when he carri-  
eth his forehead, as Rams doo when they  
fight, as though he would strike therewith,  
then shall there need none other thing to be  
doone, but to maainteine him in that sort and  
forme, and so to put him to all his kind of doo-  
ings, somtime vpon the trot, or gallop, other-  
whiles furiouslie and otherwhiles quietlie:  
sometimes to pace him through or ouer-  
thwart a ploughed fallow new and deepe,  
holding alwaies the bridle hand firme and stai-  
ed, without giuing him anie libertie at all. But  
yet the staiednesse would not be such, as it  
should exceed the due measure or tempera-  
ture; so as the horse thereby might waxe ve-  
rie light vpon the hand, and haue a sweete  
mouth, champing the bit with great pleasure,  
for in that consisteth one of the greatest  
points, and of the greatest substance that  
bring the aforesaid things to passe.

Decencie  
or com-  
municie in a  
horse so  
carres his  
forehead as  
Rams doo  
when they  
fight.

This place therefore is diligentlie to be noted, and heedilie to be considered, and warilie to be practised . But hitherto yet in these things , there hath beene rather noted what should be doone, than taught how they should be doone . And therefore in the 44. page, he doth not onelie treate of the matter againe, but teacheth also how it shoulde be doone, and saith; If you will know how to cause a horsse not onelie to vnderstand the bridle , or to make him go backe therewpon , but also that he may go in a due measure and temper without bearing vpon the hand, *tenerete quicke ordi-  
ne*, doo you keepe this order : Alsoone as you haue staied your horsse , draw with a staied hand the bridle temperatlie, as his resistance, or he by defending his mouth shall require , not giuing him anie libertie at all, and with the rod strike him vpon the bowing of his neck faire and gentlie , and so for a while prouoke him with the spurre from time to time , one while with the one, & an other while with the other: but most on that side where he most wrieth his buttocke , to the end he may go iust, with diuers other meanes, as in those places you may see, vntill at least he draw back one of his forefeete, and dooing but so much, by and by take heed

How to  
make an  
horsse to  
understand  
your mea-  
suring in ac-  
cording to  
the mea-  
sures in  
the book.

heed that therewith you make much of him (as I haue often told you, saith *Gryson*) and then staine him quietlie a little while, and after assayie againe to do the like, drawing onlie the bridle. For the horse, by reason of the cherishing you gaue him, shall vnderstand you, and will go backe both with the one and with the other forelegge, and that verie light vpon the hand. Also when you shall offer him that signe to touch him with halfe the rod vpon the necke, you shall with a lowd voice saie, Backe: for he, as soone as afterward he shall heare that manner of voice, and feele that signe of the rod, or if you doo but draw a little the bridle, he will go as farre backe as one will haue him, and euer when he shall be out of the due and true staine vpon the bridle, you shall still make him to doo the like, that is, to go backe in forme aforesaid. And to incourage all men to practise this rule, in the latter end thereof he writeth thus: *Ez non vi disperare, se quando se gli insegna questo, facesse qual che disordine, perche all' ultimo tanto maggiormente si trovera in meno spatio di vn hora castigato, et vinto, et assai facile*; which is to saie in English: Doo you not despaire, though when you teach him this, he make some disorder; for by so much the more

How to  
make an  
horse go  
as farre as  
one would  
haue him.

at the last, one shall find him in lesse space than an houre, chastised and wonne verie easilie. These places thus recited, because they be the principall places that I can find, that is, for this purpose, to haue a horsse to haue a perfect good mouth, by meane of the true vse of the hand: I meane, for the better keeping of them in remembrance, breefelic to gather the whole effect of this that hath beene said.

What  
things the  
author  
would haue  
noised re-  
ching the  
premisses  
appertai-  
ning to this  
kin.

Wherein first I would haue one note the comparison of a bridle with the stearne of a ship, which is placed in the horsses mouth, and fastned to the reines that are holden in the left hand, and likened also to the handle of the stearne, which in his owne tong he calleth *manico del timone*: and must be guided by reason and discourse, and that all the horsses motions and actions must be made to answer therevnto. And then more particularlie *Gryson* saith, that we should make him know the bit, with a temperate and firme hand, and that doone, to beare it vpon a sweete stae, which he calleth *Dolce appoggio*: for therevpon he will waxe verie light vpon the hand, and haue a sweete mouth, champing the bit with great pleasure, for that is the point wherein consisteth (saith he) one of the greatest matters, and greatest

greatest substance to staie the head of the horse, and to settle it in his due place: and there in that manner, with all the circumstan-  
ces as is before mentioned, to mainteine him  
without giuing him anie libertie at all, as *Gry-  
son* saith, though it seeme otherwise to *Xeno-  
phon*. And then, how he may be taught to be  
brought to this, he hath set downe the order  
verie excellentlie and plainelie.

But heerein note ( aboue all) how warilie  
he speaketh of the restraint of libertie vpon  
the horses, yeelding to the hand. For there he  
putteth in a caueat (as it were) that the staied-  
nes or restraint of libertie should not be such,  
as it should exceed the due temperature of  
the hand: the true tokens of the which be; if  
the horse reine well, and beare his head iust,  
staied, and light therevpon, and take pleasure  
of the bit. These properties must ioine so to-  
gether, as there may not want anie one of them  
to what action so euer the horse is put. For if  
there doo, then is there some imperfection,  
wherescouer it is. And therefore I saie with  
*Gryson* againe and againe, that you may not  
thinke slightlie thereof, that heerein standeth  
cheeflie the whole substance of the art. But  
now, though he hath heere plainlie set downe  
how.

What is to  
be done  
touching  
the re-  
straint of  
libertie in  
an horse.

how it may be obtained, yet in practising the same, I feare we shall be verie often to seeke. For it is not inough, as it seemeth by *Gryson*, that when he dooth go backe vpon the hand lightlie, and settleth his head in his due place, and taketh pleasure vpon his bit, vnlesse hee doo the same also vpon euerie other act when he shall be put therewnto. For commonlie vpon the stoppe, or when they stand still, they will be in good order: but if you moue him forward, yea but vpon the pace, he will perhaps leaue plaieng with the bit, and beare somewhat vpon the hand, or thrust out his head, and so likewise vpon the trot, and more vpon the gallop, but most of all vpon the

A fault in  
riding,  
committeth  
for want of  
knowledge  
how to  
maintaine  
and con-  
tinue the  
hand iust,  
firme, &c.

maine carrire. For how manie shall you see, yea even at these daies, that in pasling of the carrire holdeth his head in, and keepeth himselfe in that forme that is before appointed? And this commeth for want of the knowledge how to maintaine and continue the hand iust and firme, with a sweete staie vpon the horsse (as is before remembred) in all his actions whatsouer, so as he may take pleasure of the bit. And therefore, how we shall maintaine an horsse, being once brought to know the hand, and in this sort before mentioned, that he in all

all his dooings, whether they be doone furiously or quietlie, may keepe himselfe in his due forme and comelines, and to take pleasure therein, is now to be considered, and last of all of *Gryson* required, who hath set downe his opinion thereof (as you haue read.) And for my part, although I may be as farre to seeke as anie other: yet for that I haue preciselie practised these rules these twentie yeres, I dare be the bolder to set downe, in what manner I haue practised the same, and how much I haue profited thereby, which may stand for the explanation or interpretation of the places afore promised, leauing the iudgement and choise of euerie one to doo therein as he liketh. For as I haue no power to binde anie to like of mine, so I haue good will to follow others, that will with reason in like maner giue me like occasion to follow them.

The Author long  
practised  
certaine  
rules ap-  
pertaining  
to this art:  
as follow-  
eth.

## How these rules haue beeene practised by this Author.

### Cap. 6.

 Vch therefore as shall haue desire to practise these rules, as I haue doone, let them not forget  
G.I. this,

this, that *Xenophon* and *Gryson* agree both, that as soone as one is mounted on horsebacke, he must sit quietlie there a while, especiallie if he be to be taught. *Xenophon* sheweth

The inconueniences  
of sudden  
motions  
procured  
in a horse  
by the ri-  
der.

the reason why: for (saith he) all sudden motions breed perturbations in the mind of an horse, and whiles he is in that case, he cannot well learne. For he is not assured of himselfe, nor of that which his rider would haue him do, for (as we saie) he is not himselfe that is troubled in mind. And therefore he willett, when the horse is first moued, that it should be doon as softlie and quietlie as one could devise, to what action so euer you meane to put him. And seeing that *Gryson* would, that all his doings should be doone vpon a stajed hand, a iust, placed, and settled head, with a pleasant mouth vpon the bit, which he accompteth to be the cheefe point and whole substance of horslemanship.

Therefore I haue beene verie precise in practising the making of his mouth to that effect, and to maintaine him in the perfection thereof, the which if anie will follow, he must (after he hath sitten quiedie awhile) first cause the horse to go backe according to the order appointed. For vpon that motion he will bring

bring in his head, and settle himselfe (as is a-  
forelaid) in euerie respect : and in that order  
then stand still a while, and make much of him:  
and in that meane while, if he continue not in  
the said order, then make him go a little backe  
againe (as before.) But if he continue still in  
the said good order and forme, then moue  
him faire and gentlie forward vpon the pace,  
with the calues of your legges, keeping your  
hand staied, so as you neither draw it, nor slack  
it, offering your bodie somewhat forward  
withall, and so go foorth right in a strait path,  
betweene two furrowes, so farre as *Gryson*  
dooth appoint. If by the waie he make anie  
disorder, by thrusting out of his head, or waxe  
heauie vpon the hand, or leaue champing vp-  
on the bit, the which you must note diligent-  
lie, as soone as you perceiue it, by and by staie  
faire and gentlie, and make him go backe as  
you did before. For in the going backe he will  
bring himselfe in his right forme and order,  
wherein as soone as you find him, make much  
of him, and moue him forward foorthwith  
faire and gentlie, and after this maner vsē him  
still, till he come to the place of stop. And as  
he must be vsed thus in going right forward,  
so likewise must he be vsed in treading of the

Defauls of  
disorder in  
an horse,  
and how to  
be remedie-  
ed by the  
rider.

rings, first gentlie vpon the pace, and so like-  
wise vpon the trot, and last of all vpon the gal-  
lop. And in the practising heereof, you must  
verie precifelie note these kinds of speeches:

A temper-  
ate, staied,  
and firme  
hand requi-  
red in ma-  
king a  
horsse to  
trot or go  
backe: and  
that in the  
professe  
riders mif-  
the due vfe  
thereof.

that in making of a horsse to go backe, it  
should be doone with a temperate, a staied,  
and a firme hand. But what the temperate,  
staied, and firme hand meaneth, and how it is  
understood and vfed of the most part that take  
vpon them to professe this art, when they will  
at the beginning make their horsses go backe,  
I know not. But you shall see them draw the

reines with a forced hand, rather than with a  
temperate hand, whereby they so preffe the  
horsses mouth, that they put it cleane out of  
order, which may be perceiued either by ga-  
ping or thrusting his tuong vpon the bit, to  
defend himself from the same, or else quer the  
bit, chopping his head out suddenlie, and  
plucking it in disdainefullie, seeking by mo-  
ving his head this waie and that waie, to be  
deliuered of the said pressing: which be all  
signes of an vntemperate hand, inclining to  
violence, and contrarie to nature, which to  
content and please is the end of the whole art.  
And therefore one should practise this rule  
in such sort, as the standers by should scarce  
perceiue

perceiue whether he draweth the reines therewith or no, and that in this manner.

First, as soone as he is settled in the saddle (as aforesaid) let him not draw the reines of the bridle vnto him, before he haue made them equall, so that one be no longer than the other. And if it be a horsse, that knoweth not well the bit, then let the bit be as slacke as he can, and let him settle his left hand, wherein he holdeth the reines with his little finger betweene, vnder the pomell of the saddle, as neere the withers as hee can, so as he touch them not, and then with his right hand draw the reines faire and softlie, and equallie together through his left hand, the which he may neuer remoue, vntill he feele that the horsse begin to staie vpon the bit: then let him hold the reines there, neither slacking them, nor drawing them anie further, vntill he doo looke in what forme his head standeth, the which if it be not in such due forme as before is described, then let him giue him his left hand againe a little, and standing so with him a pretie while, let him bring his left hand to his former place againe, whereas he found the horsse to make his first staie vpon the bit, and there if he stand without making anie motion either with his

A forme of  
practising  
the former  
rule, and  
what things  
are well to  
be marked.

mouth vpon the bit, or with his head, which if you note well, you shall perceiue that he will stand therewith (as it were) doubting, or in a mammering, whether he shoulde put it out, or bring it in, as though he were troubled with the palse, which you shall scarce perceiue by the motion: then draw the reines with your right hand, through your left hand somewhat more, but let it be so little, and in such gentle sort, as the standers by may scarce perceiue it;

Motions of  
the riders  
houlding  
the reines, &c. for so must all the motions of the hand be at that tyme, if you will make the horse know the bit, and so keepe it firme and staied there a pretie while: wherevpon if he yeeld anie thing (be it neuer so litle) vnto your hand, keepe your hand still at one staie, neither slackning it, nor drawing it anie further, that he may feele the ease gotten by that his yeelding, and vpon his so yeelding make much of him. And if with that yeelding the reines fall slacke, remoue not your left hand, but draw the reines with your right hand through your left, as you did before, for they may not lie slacke vntill he staie againe vpon your hand, wherevnto if he doo yeeld by anie of those motions afore mentioned, then make much of him, and so after this sort sollicite him, vntill you haue brought

brought his head into his due place, that is, that his nose lie iust vnder his forehead, neither too much out, nor too much in, but so as he may see where he may set his feete. When you haue brought him to this, if then he beare not light vpon the hand, let his keeper or some other strike him faire and gentlie vpon the knees of his forelegs, for that will make him offer to go backe, and in that offering he will a little raise and bring in his head, in the which motion the bit will moue, so as both he and you shall feele some ease thereof. But at that instant take great heed that you keepe your hand so firme, that you neither slacke it, nor in anie wise drawe it vnto you, to the end that he may feele the ease that he found by the same motion, the which he will not with his good will lose againe, and therevpon he will both stir the bit quietlie in his mouth, and go backe withall likewise, either of the which motions ought diligentlie to be noted, for they be tokens of the present winning of his mouth, the which once woon in this order, you shall by continuance thereof bring it to be perfect and iust.

To make  
your horse  
offer to go  
backe, with  
other adu-  
tions

**A continuation of the matter  
discoursed vpon in the for-  
mer chapter.**

Cap. 7.

What is to  
be avoided  
in teaching  
a horse, &c.

**V**t aboue all things you must take heed, that in the present time of the teaching of him this, you vexe not, nor trouble him with anie other thing, nor that in this dailie exercising of him heerevnto, you suffer none other to ride him, vntill his mouth be made perfect, least by feeling the diuersitie of hands before he be assured of anie one, he be so confused with the diuersitie, as he shall never be able to attaine to a certeine and sure concept of the riders meaning, and then shall he never willinglie obey vnto the will and meaning of his rider, which is the end of the whole Art. And when by these meanes he is brought to know the iust staine of his head, and assured of the bit, then to mainteine him thererin in all his dooings, vntill he may come vnto his full perfection, is first to pace him in this

The end of  
the whole  
Art of ri-  
ding is, that  
the horse  
do willing-  
lie obey his  
rider.

this forme and order in rings that be large for one weeke at the least : and alwaies when you find him out of order, staie him, and make him go backe, as is before mentioned . And when he is in order, staie him not long, but making much of him,keepe your hand firme, and put him faire and gentlie into his pace againe ; and then if he continue in his good order, with making much of him,move him quietlie to go faster vpon the pace, with giuing him your bodie, and touching him softlie with the calfes of your legs : but neither slacke nor drawe your hand to you , for that is the firmenes that is meant: and hast him so, vntill he fall into a trot of himselfe, & that he will doo verie light vpon your hand, the which you must alwaies keep in such temper, as was last remembred, vntes by bringing in his head, the reines fall slacke, for then they must be drawne with the righthand, as you haue heard before. But if he doo not vpon the trot continue light vpon your hand, then staie him, and cause him to go backe, wherby you shall bring him in order, and that doon, put him gentlie into his pace againe, and so bring him into his trot as before, And though you find him in the beginning verie vntoward, yet within an houre or twoe

What is to  
be done  
to the  
horse  
when he  
conquereth  
not light  
vpon your  
hand in  
twoe.

sing of him in this gentle maner, you shall find him toward inough, as by profe you shall perceiue. And then assoone as you shall find him so, cherish him with some little tickling, or some scratching with the end of your rod, or with your fingers vpon the withers, or thereabouts in the necke, and trauell him for that time but verie little more, and so leauge him, and alight off from him euен there, and let him be lead home by some leading reine, rather than by the reines of the bridle or headstall (as manie vs to doo). and at your next riding you shall find him better disposed; and by exercising of him thus but a fornight together, you shall find (by experience) great good hope of your trauell. And when he will in this quiet sort pace and trot in good order, then may you put him to trot with as much speed as you will haue him, both the rings, or in anie kind of manage. But let him not gallop, vntill he be fullie perfect vpon the trot, and in his speedie trot you must keepe your seate and handfirme, so as he may not leefe his orderlie and comelic forme before prescribed. But if you will put him to gallop, you must doo it out of the trot, as you be taught to put him into the trot, out of the pace, and so to keepe him

Douay  
wishes to  
cherish  
your horse.

When to  
put your  
horse to  
the gallop,  
and what  
is to be ob-  
served in  
his speedie  
trot, and in  
his gallop.

him in a quiet gallop in the large rings, euen to the stop, at the which you must not drawe your hand hastilie to you, but euen with a little swaie of your bodie backe, and your hand togither. Staie your hand there till he come backe a step or twoo, and there staie him, and let him not go forward; and therewithall if he doo well, make much of him, and let your hand with your bodie go to their place againe. But if he offer to go forward, then with the like swaie staie him, and so let him stand still a pretie while, making much of him, and then alight there, and let him be lead home, or else faire and softlie pace him home from thence after you haue staied there with him a good pretie while.

But now, if you will be assured, whether you haue the right vse and temper of the hand, and that the horse be well assured of the bit, pace your horse ouerthwart the fallow of a new ploughed land that is deepe, and of a light mould, as fast as you can, so that he trot not, halfe an houre togither, and keepe your hand in the firme and temperate staie, as is before prescribed. If in this time, and in your so dooing, the horse keepe his head in his due place, beare light vpon your hand, and take pleasure of the bit: you may assure your selfe that

How to be assured whether you haue the right vse and temper of the hand, and that the horse be well assured of the bit.

you haue then obtained the right knowledge  
of the vse of the hand, wherein the cheefe sub-  
stance of this Art dooth consist. By this exer-  
cise also, you shall bring your horsse to trot  
iust, which *Gryson* thinketh to be the hardest  
thing to bring a horsse vnto, by the meanes of  
which (saith he) the horsse shall come vnto the  
perfection of all his other iust dooings.

The Author's purpose in this course.

But my purpose is not to treate of anie other thing at this time, but onelie of the right vse of the hand, which hitherto hath beene treated of, as concerning the teaching and making of a horse. And now we are to treate of the vse of the hand vpon a horse alreadie taught, and fit for the seruice, wherein we haue but the vse of the left hand onelie : for the other must serue vs for our weapon whatisoeuer it be. But least that some may thinke that *Gryfan* and *Xenophon* for the vse of the hand be of contrarie minds (as it is somewhat touched before) I thinke good before I proceed anie further in this, to shew mine opinion of their difference.

*Gryson* affirmeth constantlie, that vpon the  
horses yeelding vnto the hand, wee shoulde  
giue him no libertie at all, and that in diuers  
places he affirmeth. And *Xenophon* cleane con-

With the *tria* the *tria* is *tria*, the *tria* is *tria*, the *tria* is *tria*.

The con-  
trary mind  
of Gryffin &  
Xeraphus  
touching  
the use of  
the hand,  
&c.

trarie faith ; that as soone as he bringeth in his head, and boweth in the necke, you should by and by slacke and ease your hand. His words be these ; The horse's mouth may not bee so pressed with the bit, that thereby he be put in despaire of libertie, nor yet so easilie and soft that he should contemne the same. Note well therefore the proportion of this measure: and so he goeth on & faith ; When you haue somewhat pressed him with the bridle, so as he carrieth his necke in good order, then must you by and by ease your bridle, & make much of him as soone as he sheweth himselfe obedient vnto you. And a little after; If the horse seeme to be well pleased with the easing of your hand, and taketh a pride (as it were) in rasing of his neck and crest, take heed then eu'en at that present, least anie thing doo vex or greeue him ; but with gentle dealing he must be vsed as he may hope for rest. In the beginning of his booke he sheweth, how he would haue the head and necke should be placed, not rising out of the breast inclining downward, as it is in a goate or hog; but rasing vpward toward the crowne like a cocke, somewhat bending in the middest, so as the eie of the horse may see his owne feet. This is the summe of *Xenophons* opinion.

How the  
head and  
necke of a  
horse  
should be  
placed.

pinion. Now let vs see what *Gryffon* saith ; to the end we may know wherein they agree and disagree, and whether the same be in word or meaning. For the placing of the head, and framing and fashioning of the necke they agree, and both they would haue his head so placed, as he may see where to set his feete, and when he sheweth himselfe obedient, to be much made of. For the horse can no better waie be made to vnderstand when he dooth well, than by ease and rest, and much making of, wherein he may take some pleasure . But in the manner how he should be made to vnderstand this ease and muchmaking of, standeth the diuersitie . For the one would haue him vnderstand it by slacking the hand, and the other (as it seemeth) would not haue him haue anie libertie at all. For (saith he) when you haue brought the head of the horse in his due place with those signes before remembred, giue him then no libertie at all. But straitwaies he putteth (as it were) a caueat : Let the staiednesse be such, that it be not out of his due temperance . For therevpon he will take great pleasure, champing the bit, and be maruellous light vpon the hand, &c. Now therefore if we consider *Xenophons* proportion

What waie  
is best to  
make a  
horse vnder-  
stand when he  
doeth well  
and how  
*Xenophon*  
and *Gryffon*  
differ in  
the manner  
thereof.

on in slacking of the hand with *Grysens* restraint and caueat thereto added, we shall find that they differ nothing in meaning, howsoeuer they differ in words. For the slacking of the hand on the one side, and the straining thereof on the other side, should be such as the horse might find ease, and take pleasure therof. For as there is no pleasure in ouerstraining, no more is there in overslacking: and therefore he that can find the iust meane betwixt these two extremes, dooth happen vpon the true meaning of these two excellent persons, which (in mine opinion) differ not in meaning but in word. As we perceiue in the *Art of musike*, vpon instruments with strings, if any one string be strained or slacked more than his due measure, the pleasure of the whole musike is lost: euen so, the vntuned or vntemperate hand dooth marre the pleasantnes of the horses mouth; neither can anie with reason thinke, that he which would haue the string slacked when it is too much strained, neither the other which would haue it strained when it is too slacke, that they be contrarie in meaning: seeing they both would, that the instrument should be so tuned, as the musike might yeeld the pleasant effect. But see (I praie you) dili-

The opinion of *Xeropham* and *Grysens*, concerning re-  
sugnant or  
different,  
reconciled.

A reason  
drawne  
from the  
art of mu-  
sike, for  
the better  
explaining  
of the au-  
thors pur-  
pose.

diligentlie, how nice and warie these two excellent persons be in this most skilfull point of Horssemanship, without the true knowledge of which, all the reast in comparison is but vaine.

You see, they devise no hard or sharpe bits, no pricking musrolles, or *Canerzans*, or such other like instruments of violence, whereby the sense in continuance is either made dull or dead; but rather how they may delight and please them as nature and art requireth. But this mine interpretation of this place, and all the rest which I haue vsed, by shewing in what sort I haue practised them, I leaue to the judgement of others, and now go on with that which was purposed, that is, to shew the right vse of the hand vpon horses that be alreadie made perfect and iust.

The right vse of the hand vpon a horse  
*alreadie made perfect and iust.*

### Cap.8.

What is to  
be done  
when a  
horse is  
perfected  
according  
to the Au-  
thors rules.



Now then, when a horse is thus taught and brought to perfection (as Gryson saith in the 107. page) we shall not need to vse the rod

rod or anie other helpe, but to keepe our bo-  
die, hands, thighes, knees, and legs iust in such  
sort as I haue told you before, that is which is  
set foorth in his owne booke. For the horse  
with euerie little token by aide of the bridle,  
and of the spurre will vnderstand your mea-  
ning : and in euerie act that you shall doo, he  
will accompanie you, and you shall accompa-  
nie him in time and measure, so as to the be-  
holders it shall appeare, that he and you be  
one bodie, of one mind, and of one will. In  
this point therefore, first there is to be consi-  
dered, how in the left hand the reines be pla-  
ced, and how they are then to be vsed : for  
therein most cheefelic standeth the whole go-  
uernement which *Gryson* likenneth to the han-  
dle of the stearne that gouerneth the ship: and  
these reines ( as he sheweth in the 109. page,  
which he willett to note, beginning at these  
words *Notate cbe*) must alwaies be placed in  
this maner, which Maister *Blondesile* hath re-  
membred in the tenth chapter of his first  
booke thus : As touching the reines, you must  
hold them in your left hand, so as the little  
finger, and ring finger too (if you will) may al-  
waies be placed betweene the two reines,  
and the thombe close vpon the reines, with

Munull  
conseyn of  
the horse  
and the  
horseman  
by what  
meanes  
procured.

M. *Blondesile*:  
with rule  
for the hel-  
ding of the  
reines.

the brawne thereof turned toward the pomell of the saddle, and being thus closed togither in your fist, *Gryson* in the 39. page, beginning at *Quando volterete, &c.* sheweth, how the fist must then be vsed, when you will turne your horse in whatsoeuer kind of manage it be, after this maner: Doo not (faith he) remoue your arme or hand, but keepe it firme and staied right ouer the crest or mane of the horse, and with a little signe or tokengiuern after a certeine manner, by turning your fist onelie, make him to know on what side you would haue him turne, but yet so as your fist in anie wise keepe the appointed place right ouer the mane, neither remouing it of the one side, nor the other, to the end he may go firme and iust. Thus farre *Gryson*.

What manner of motion of the fist Maister Claude Corte requireth of the rider, when he should turne his horse on anie side.

Maister *Claude Corte*, in the second booke of his *Cavallarijze*, as he intituleth it, for the placing of the hand and the reines, agreeth fullie with *Gryson*, but is somewhat more liberrall in declaring the maner of the motion of the fist, when one shuld turne him of anie side. For (faith he) if you will turne him on the right hand, then bow your fist, so as your thombe maie turne downe toward the mane of the horse, as therby you may see the full backe of

your

your hand, with your little finger uppermost. And when you will turne him on the left hand, then contrariwise turne your fist so, as the thombe may go backe from you toward the head of the horſe, and that you may ſee all your fingers in the inside of your fist, ſo that your little finger and ring finger may appeare more fullie vnto you than your thombe, but yet no more nor leſſe than neede shall require; but ſo as your hand remoue verie little from the appointed place, either of the one ſide of the necke or the other, and that according to euerie mans ſkill that viſeth it. But I know well (ſaiſt he) that verie few haue the true vſe of it. And heere doubting (as it ſeemeth) whether his meaning ſhould be vnderſtood in this point, addeth; And peraduentre there be few that vnderſtand me (ſaiſt he) though I haue ſet it downe verie plaine. And ſo ſurclie to doubt he had great reaſon. For truelie I feare that to the moſt part this which hath hitherto beeene ſaid of either of them, will ſeeme but a riddle, and therefore had need of further expla-  
McClintock  
Can doubtless  
but mea-  
ning will  
be under-  
ſtood but of  
a few.

There is no doubt, but that theſe excellent persons vnderſtood ſome grounded reaſon of this precept, if it had pleased them as well to

Lij. haue

haue set downe the reason as the rule: for that  
 being knowne, the rule will easilie be vnder-  
 stood. Let vs endeuor our selues therefore to  
 feeke it out. What mine opinion is thereof,  
 and vpon the which I rest, vntill I haue others  
 to perswade me otherwise, is this, which I ga-  
 ther out of the vertie forme of the said rule, and  
 that is of the placing of the hand and reines,  
 and of the motion of the fist, as you haue read  
 before, as the hand not to remooue from the  
 crest of the horse, the little finger and the ring  
 finger (if you will) be placed betweene the  
 reines, &c. *Gryson* biddeth vs turne our fist af-  
 ter a certeine maner, but sheweth not how.  
*Claudio* goeth further, and sheweth how one  
 should turne his fist, but no cause whie hee  
 should so turne it: and therefore (in mine op-  
 nion) to make it plaine, this I adde vnto it, and  
 would haue all men note, that when I find the  
 fingers thus placed betweene the reines, and  
 find also that the left reine lieth close, and re-  
 maineth in the inside of the fingers, and the  
 right reine vpon the outside of those fingers,  
 this being well noted, you shall straight see the  
 reason, whie or to what end that motion of the  
 fist that *Claudio* dooth shew, tendeth vnto. For  
 (saith he) when you will turne the horse on the  
 right

The au-  
 thors op-  
 nion ga-  
 red out of  
 the vertie  
 forme of  
*Gryson* and  
*Claudio*  
 telicou-  
 cheng the  
 turning of  
 the fist, &c.

right hand, turne your fist so as your thombe may go downward to the horsse's mane, that your little finger may rise vp, on the outside of the which the right reine lieth, and by the reason of that motion is raised vp, and the left falleth, and therewith the horsse feeleth the right reine straighted, and the left slacked, which he knoweth by custome to be the signe to haue him turne on the right side. And so likewise when you would haue him turne on the left hand, he turneth his fist so, that his thombe goeth backe toward the necke of the horsse, as he may see all his fingers in the inside of his hand. By the which motion he raiseth the left reine, which is in the inside of his hand, and the right also falleth, with the which the horsse feeling himselfe neuer so little streined on the left side, knoweth by that signe, that he should turne on the left side.

Now whether that this be the forme and maner of turning of the hand that *Gryson* meane, I know not, but in effect certeinlie they meane all one, as I gather by *Gryson* in the 69. page, where he teacheth how one should correct a horsse with the bit, that holdeth his necke awrie, beginning thus, *Onde similmente, &c.* If (saith *Gryson*) he hold it awrie on the left side,

By what  
acousto-  
med signes  
the horsse  
knoweth  
when his  
rider  
would  
haue him  
turne on  
the right  
side and  
when on  
the left.

hold your bridle in the woomted place, that is right ouer the crest, and take the right reine vp with the forefinger of the bridle hand, the which reine you shall hold betweene the said finger and your thombe, and if you see cause, you may ioine your middle finger therewith also. But if it be too plieng on the right side, and stiffe on the left, then hold not onelie the little finger in his due place, betweene both the reines, but also the ring finger and middle-most too, so as on what side soever his fault be, by this meanes you shall force him by little and little, to yeeld vnto that part of the necke that is stiffe. What he meaneth by vsing the reines in this maner, for the correction of this fault, euerie child may conceiue the reason.

How to  
signifie on  
which side  
the rider  
would  
have his  
horse to  
turne.

And herevpon I gather, that in what maner so ever he moueth his hand, to signifie on which side he would haue the horse to turne, it is by staieng the reine on that side, and slacking it on the other, as I haue shewed before. And therefore ( for mine owne part) I vse in practising therof, to take part with them both, so farre foorth as I find it most handsome for my hand, as thus. When I turne him on the left hand, I vse *Claudio* his motion, to bow my fist so as my thombe may go backward toward the

the horse's head, whereby I raise the left reine that lieth in the inside of my little finger, by raising that part of my hand wherein that reine lieth: and when I turne him on the right side, then I take vp the right reine with my forefinger (as *Gryfson* teacheth in the place before recited, though it perteine not properlie to this) and leaue the turning of my fist as *Claudius* teacheth with my thombe downe, and my little finger uppermost, on the outside whereof the right reine lieth, which I find oftentimes to slip from the place, but so I am sure the other waie, if I take it with my forefinger or middle finger it cannot, and so vnto me I find it more handsome. But yet I leaue both these or anie other to euerie person to vse, as he findeth it most fittest for him: so that they swarue not from these naturall grounds, that the hand keepe his appointed place, and that the motion therof be such, as when one dooth turne a horse on anie side, he should staie or straine him with the reine on that side.

And the lacke of the knowledge in this point is the cause that maketh our horses forsake the tilt oftentimes: for it is well neare a common thing, that when a horse dooth passe along the tilt, to see him carie his head rather from

The cause  
whic hors-  
es doo of-  
fendence  
forsake the  
tilt

from, than toward the same. The reason is, because he that passeth him, draweth his bridle hand toward the tilt, thinking therby to cause the horse to yeeld his head and bodie toward the same, and dooth not perceiue, how by that motion of the hand, hee streineth the right reine which is on the right side of the horse, that is from the tilt, and slacketh the leftreine next vnto the tilt, so as the horse cannot for his life keepe his head towards the same. And thus haue I made this matter as plaine as my skill or wit will serue, and as I haue conceiued it in mine opinion, the which I leaue to the iudgement of others. And heerewithall yet one may see now how plaine it is, when the reason is added to the rule. And in this maner was I once minded to haue gone through the whole booke of *Gryson* with verie short notes, and to haue added thervnto *Xenophons* booke of the Art of riding. But now I meane to staie, and expect what will be the iudgement of this

my first labour, and how it will be allowed among the skilfull sort of them that profess this Art, to whose reasonable correction & fauourable interpretation this worke dooth offer it selfe.

¶ The commodities that may be  
*found by the vsing of the hand in this*  
*maner, in practisynge of Gryson his rules*  
*and his order of teaching,*  
*be these.*

## Cap.9.

**I**rst, you shall neuer put your horse in danger of  
 put your horse in danger of  
 winde and limme, or other  
 deformitie of his bodie : in  
 which if nature hath made a-  
 nie default, it may greatlie  
 be helpe thereby.

Next, your horse shall never put your per-  
 son in perill by rearing or rynning awaie, if  
 you haue the said true vse of the hand.

Againe, he shall neuer greeue his rider with  
 heauie bearing vpon his hand : but shall beare  
 light, reine well, and keepe his head steddie,  
 and haue a perfect mouth, taking pleasure vp-  
 on the bit, with a cheerefull pace vnder him,  
 vnlesse he be too too dull of nature.

Morcouer, to bring these things to passe,  
 K.j. you

you shall not need to bestow your monie vp  
on *Cauezzans*, chaines, musrolles, or martin-  
gales, or anie such instruments, but of a can-  
non bit onelie with false reines, vntill he come  
to some towardnes, and then to bit him, as ye  
shall see cause.

To what  
end, *Caue-  
zzans*, chaines,  
musrolles,  
etc. were  
devised.

For these things aforesaid were devised by  
men of art, not for their owne vse, but for to  
traine vp yoong beginners, and to bring them  
thereby to the knowledge of the hand, their  
seate, and when, and how they should aid an  
horsse, cherish and correct him before they  
would trust them to ride him with the bit one-  
lie. And so *Gryson* affirmeth, *Che il caualiero*  
*fondato in buona doltrina senza di cio lo togliera*  
*non solo di questo ma d'ogn' altro vitio*, that is,  
That the rider grounded in the right order of  
teaching without it (meaning the *Cauezzan*, or  
such like instruments) shall take awaie not on-  
lie this fault (treating in that place of the fault  
which the horsse committeth when he hol-  
deth his head awrie) from him, but also euerie  
other whatsoeuer.

Finallie, by this you shall know, to whom  
you may commit your horsse safelie and as-  
suredlie to be taught, thereby to haue him in  
all

all his affaies to ſerue your turne, and of whom you may be assured to find the contraſie. For he that hath an horſſe, which by nature beareth heauie vpon the hand (whereof there be but few if there be anie at all) or be brought thereto for lacke of ſkill in the rider (of which there be too manie) and ſuffreth ſuch an horſſe to go out of his hand vntrecouered of the ſaid fault, ſo as the horſſe doo not all his actions vpon a light and ſtaied hand, with pleasure and comelines, and that with a cannon bit onclie (as is aforesaid) he is not to be trusted with a horſſe of anie value. For without the knowledge of this point of riding, all the rest in comparison is but vaine. Neither ſhall anie man euer be able without it to bring a horſſe to that luſtines of courage, and comelinesſe of ſhape, that *Xenophon* requireth in all his dooings, which he himſelfe dooth repreſent and expreſſe, when he would appeare moſt beautiſull. But he that can (ſaih he) bring that to paſſe, ſhall cauſe not onclie the rider, but alſo the horſſe to take great pleaſure in the riding, ſo as therein he ſhall appeare verie noble, terrible, and beautiſull to behold; yea, and ſo delight the eies of the beholders, with mar-

Notes with-  
out the  
knowledge  
of what  
point in  
the Art of  
riding, all  
the rest in  
comparison  
is but vaine.

uelling thereat, that neither yong nor old will be willing to depart so long as he is a riding.

Thus saith Xenophon. Therefore with the last sentence of Grysons booke, I conclude thus:

*Questa e quell' arte la qual si segne da molti,  
e' e tanta la difficolta, che vn solo  
sara colui che al suo compita-  
mente arrivera al suo  
vero segno.*

The Au-  
thor con-  
cludes  
this treatise  
with Gryson.

*F I N I S.*



This discourse following of the *Chaine or Canez-  
zan*, and likewise of the Trench & Martingale, is not the Authors worke, but the expresse of another Gentleman verie skiffull and long practised in the same Art, which he hath briefe he witten at the request of his warden friend.

**H**e chaine or *Canez-  
zan*, when a horsse is come to were a cannon, would be caried in both hands in such sort, as the rider may alwaies haue power to commaund his horsse. And therefore you are to carie the chaine (at the first) lower than the pomell of the saddle, even, and somewhat short: for so shall you be euer readie to helpe your horsse vpon anie occasion. But beware, that you doo nothale, or hang vpon the chaine continuallie with a hard and cruell hand, for thereby you may make your horsse so dull thereof, as he will not care for it. Wherfore (in mine opinion) to make a horsse vnderstand and know the chaine, and to be light thereof, it were not amisse, to trot him out in some faire peece of K. iii. ground,

How the  
*Canez-  
zan* is  
to be car-  
ried in the  
riders  
hands.

ground, where you may haue roome inough to trot and stop at your will, & there trot your horse right out, a good long carrires length, and in his trot, carie the reines of the chaine in your hands (as aforesaid) euer regarding your horses head, that he carie the same iust, and in a good place, not more of the one side than of the other, and high enough at the first, though he carie his nose out. But in anie wifc doo not suffer him to sinke with his head, or carie it downewards: for besides that it is a fowle fault in the horse to doo it, it is no lesse in the rider to suffer it, if small and gentle helpes and corrections may reforme it: for (at the first) extreame corrections are not (in anie wifc) to be vsed, for they will doo more harme than good.

Therefore, let your hand vpon the reine of the chaine be euer readie, as you be trotting your horse to the place of stop, to giue him a little nippe or warning patientlie, and at the same instant, put him forwards with your legs or voice gentlie, shaking your rod withall, to the end he may go franklie vnder you, keepping the reine of the chaine still at one staie, vnles you find in your discretion, he deserue to haue some libertie, and so suffer him alwaies to go forwards at his owne ease: but take

A fowle  
fault in the  
horse to  
sinke with  
his head,  
&c. and no  
lesse in the  
rider to suf-  
fer it.

take heede, that the gripes and pinches, which you giue your horsſe with the chaine, make him not fearefull to go forwards, or to offer to stop, before you come to the place where you intend to haue him stop. Wherefore as you shall keepe your chaine in one place, and at one staic for a conuenient time (as aforesaid) vntill he waxe humble therof, that by his yeelding he maie winne his owne ease, and keepe his head where you would haue it: so must you carie it with so temperate a hand, as you maie rather ſeeme to threaten with the chaine, than to puniſh, that the horsſe be not made hard therof, neither ſo ſlacke, as he maie contemne, or not care for the ſame.

For auoiding whereof, you must euer take <sup>A remedie</sup> heede, to keepe him ſensible vpon the chaine, <sup>for auo-  
ding of the  
former  
fault.</sup> and light withall, ſo as by your discrete vſing thereof, he maie know and vnderſtand your meaning, which through your diligēnce he will doo in ſhort time, if in trotting him, you obſerue the maner aforesaid: and comming to the place of stop, pull in the reines of the chaine and bridle, but not cruellie, nor vpon the ſudden, but by a little forewarning of him, and preſentlie with a more force, make his ſtop good, by pulling in your hands, and <sup>keeping</sup>

keeping them at one staie, putting forwards your legges a little, and bearing your bodie somewhat backward, vntill he hath made his stop (which would not be short) and, after a little pawse or staie, retired therevpon with obedience (if there be cause to retire him) which when you perceiue, keepe your left hand vpon the bridle steddie, and make much of him with your right hand, wherein you carie the chaine, & so pace him after his stop, in a large compasse at the first, once or twice about, vpon the right hand, and so back againe gentle, to the place from whence you came, keepping your hand vpon the chaine steddie, and then trothim to the place of stop, in the same maner as you did before (for it is good to vse him for a tyme to one place of stop) still hauing an eie to his head, that he carie it in the same place that you would haue him: which you shall make him doo, by keeping your hand short vpon the chaine, & yet light withall, so as he looke for smart, if he offer to carie his head otherwise than you would haue him.

Also, if your horse carrie not his bodie streight in his trotting, but more on the one side, than on the other: then obserue *Gryfons* rule, set downe in the fourth chapter of his second

What is to  
be done if  
the horse  
in trotting  
carrie not  
his bodie  
streight.

cond booke of the Art of riding, where he will-  
leth, that if your horse stop wrong, you make  
him go two or three yardes further in the same  
path, and there stop him, holding the reine of  
the chaine streighter on that side, whereon he  
most forceth your hand, than on the other. So  
we may gather by this, that *Gryfson* would wish  
(at the first) we should forbear to reforme  
our horse, either with heele or rod, when he  
stoppeth awrie, and help him with the chaine  
in this maner, as for example: If your horse in  
his trotting, will not go straight, but carie his  
head towards the left side, and his buttockes  
towards the right, then by pulling the reine of  
the chaine on the right side, you shall make  
him yeeld his buttockes the contrarie waie,  
and go streight, if you carie such a temperate  
hand vpon the chaine, as the horse maie be  
made obedient thereto with a fresh and sensi-  
ble feeling thereof. And seeing that you must  
vse the chaine for the making of your horse  
iust both of head & bodie, you ought to haue  
this consideration, that your horse with great  
extremitie be not (in aniewise) made hard or  
dull thereof, as is aforesaid.

*What is to  
be gather-  
ed vpon  
Gryfson  
words.*

Wherfore it were good sometimes to carie  
your horse vpon the cannon onelie, and ease  
L.j. him

Note, as  
touching a  
horse, &c.  
for he ca-  
reth light  
of the hand, &  
be iust and  
steddie of  
head and  
bodie, &c.

(by the waie) to aduise you, that before your horse carie light of the hand, and be iust and steddie of head and bodie, both in his trot and gallop, and in all his other doings, so as he be both readie on the ground, and seruiceable, you doo not once put him to anie thing aboue the ground. For when he is made firme and iust vpon the ground, you shall not so soone proffer him anie thing aboue the ground, but he will verie apolie, and readilie learne the same; aduising you likewise, vnlesse you haue manie horses, and of them find some one (aboue the rest) that is light and nimble, and apt for such exercise aboue the ground, that you should neuer put your horse to anie other doings than on the ground (as is before mentioned) for manie respects: which by ex-perience you shall find verie profitable, and were here superfluous to trouble you with-all: because (in truth) in this discourse, I haue but onlie sought to giue you a tast of my owne experience therein, to satisfie his request, who maie command me. Wishing, that either time had serued me, to haue written more ample thereof, or that some other, more able than my selfe, may take encouragement hereby, to set it forth hereafter more exactlie.

The

The trench and martingale are not alwaies when how,  
to be vsed, nor yet with euerie horse, but for in what ca-  
reformation of some fault or vice, that either se, and  
by nature, or otherwise by euill custome is with what  
growne in him, as principallie, if he be hard of heales the  
trench and  
the chaine and cannon, and humble not him-  
selfe to your hand in his stop, as you would  
haue him. Then put on the trench and mar-  
tingale, which (at the first) should not be buck-  
led too short in anie wise, neither would the  
trench be vsed with anie extremitie or cruel-  
tie, but at the first, for six or seuen daies your  
horse vsed verie courteouslie therwith, vntill  
he be well acquainted with the same: and then  
according to your owne discretion, and as  
your horses disobedience shall moue you,  
use the same more or lesse in his ordinary less-  
ons. And when those faules be reformed, for  
which you did use the trench and martingale,  
and your horse brought to such perfection  
therewith, as you maie thinke he is made obe-  
dient, trie him againe with the chaine and can-  
non temperately and discreetly. And then if  
you find him inclined or disposed to the same  
fault still, for which you vsed the trench and  
martingale, leaue off onlie the chaine againe,  
and use this helpe: Put a musroll vpon your

L.iii. horse,

horse, and buckle the same as you see cause, not too freight, but so as the horse maie haue libertie to plaie on the cannon, and put a paire of false reines to the cannon, and so ride him, vntill you doo see your horse disposed to be vnsteddie with his head: for which fault, you maie then buckle a martingale to the musroll, to keepe him steddie, taking heed you buckle it not too short, and exercise him diligentlie in his ordinarie lessons in that sort; which by your good and discrete handling will serue to as good purpose for a time, as if you did vsse anie of the other before mentioned, carieng the false reines in both your hands, to the end you maie let him take pleasure vpon the cannon: and sometimes (as occasion shall serue) carie him on the ordinarie reines, and other sometimes on the false reines: and all is but to the end to make him go light of your hand, and

*A chiefe & principall point of horsmanship*  
take pleasure of the cannon. For it is a chiefe & principall point of horsmanship to make your horse alwaies carie light on the hand.

Also on the other side, when you vs the trench and martingale, if your horse be made too humble or slacke vpon your hand (as sometimes horses wilbe with the sharpeſſe and crueſſe of the trench and hardneſſe of the musroll)

musroll) so as you cannot make him ~~firme~~ to your hand, you maie put on a smooth trench, and more gentle musroll, and embolden him therewith, making him go forwards with all gentlenesse vpon the trench: but beware that in your exercising of him you vse no extremitie with your rod or spurres; for it will rather put fure into him than embolden him. Of which fault though I often admonish you in this discourse, let it not seeme strange: for (in mine opinion) that Horsseman which neglegeth to vse temperance, and to minister his correction with judgement and patience, or omitteth likewise to cherrish his horsse vpon his weldoing, shall marre more horsses, than he shall make readie or seruiceable.

A *creed*  
for the a-  
voiding of  
extremes  
in corre-  
cting a  
horse.

FINIS.



Constitutive  $\beta$ -galactosidase activity in *Escherichia coli* K12 cells is induced by  $\beta$ -D-glucuronidase.



# THE Art of Riding, conteining di- uerse necessarie instructions, demon- strations, helps, and corrections ap- perteining to horſemanſhip, not heretofore expreſſed by anſie other Author:

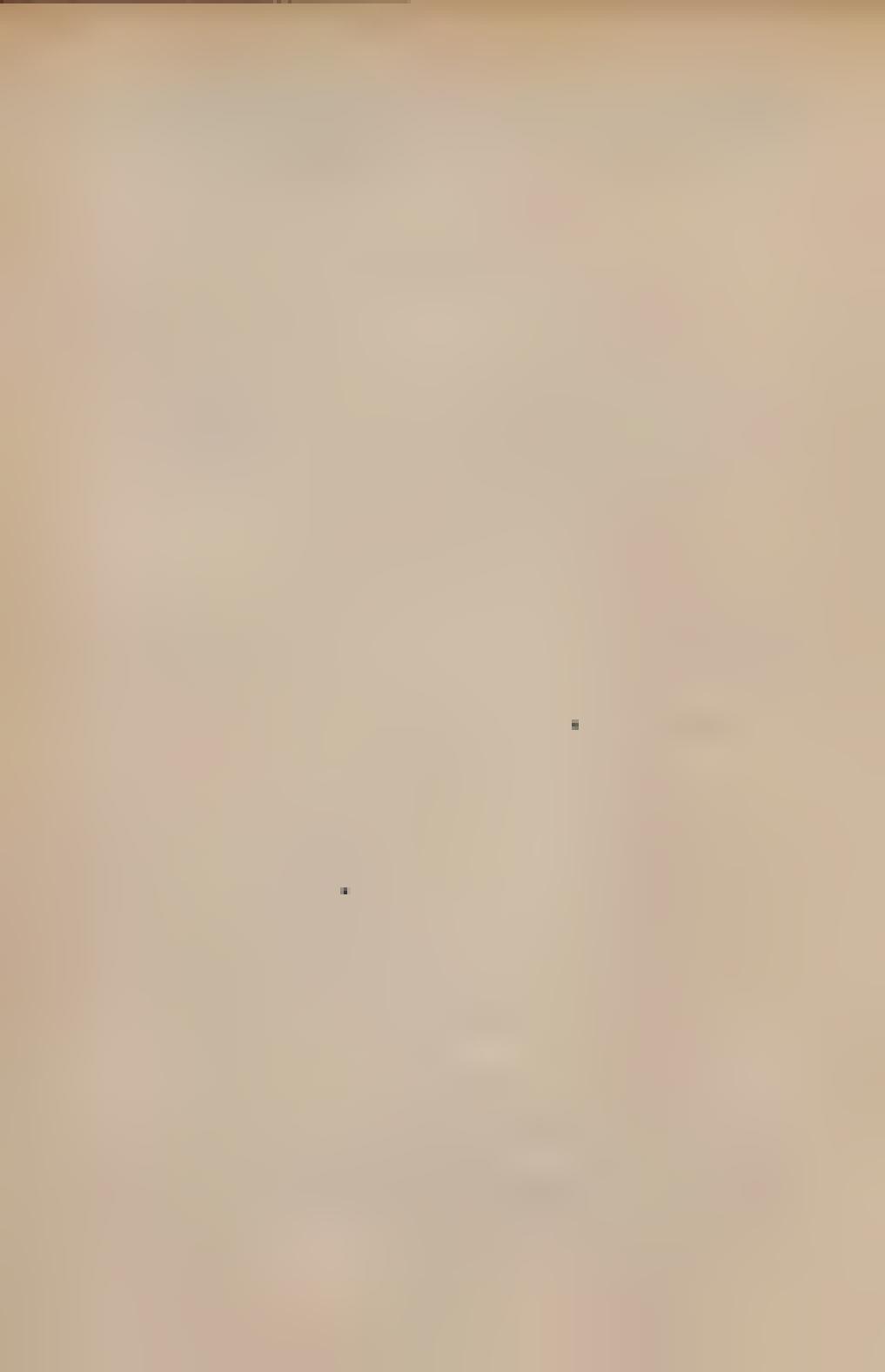
Written at large in the Italian  
tong, by Maiftre Claudio Corte, a  
man moſt excellent in this Art.

Here brieflie reduced into cer-  
taine English diſcourses to the  
benefit of Gentlemen and  
others deſirous of ſuch  
knowledge.



Imprinted at London by  
H. Denham.

1584.



To the right worshipfull Maister  
Henrie Mackwilliam, one of his  
Maesties Gentlemen Pen-  
sioners.



Fr, I had rather  
you misliked my  
labour, than mis-  
trusted my good  
will. And there-  
fore being often  
pressed with your  
desires, I haue  
beere brieflie collected the rules of horsse-  
manship, according to Claudio Corte in his  
second booke.

I haue not Englished the author at large,  
nor medled with his manifold digressions;  
neither haue I spoken of all things con-  
tained in the said second booke: but onelie  
those that concerne the making of horsses  
for seruice. I haue also left that part un-  
touched

# The Epistle.

touched, which intreateth of bitting the  
borsses, bicause the same hath beene long  
since verie substantiallie handled by Ma-  
ster Blundevile.

And surelie, albeit in this bir Maie-  
sties most prosperous and peaceable reigne,  
the Gentlemen of this land haue studied to  
make borsses more for pleasure than seruice:  
yet who so shall truelie consider to what end  
borssemanship tendeth, must needs knowe,  
that the principall vse of borsses is, to tra-  
uell by the waie, & scrue in the war: what-  
soeuer your borsse learneth more, is rather  
for pompe or pleasure, than honor or vse.  
Yet doo I thinke it allowable and therewith  
commendable, that some borsses (cheeflie of  
Princes & great personages hauing store)  
should be instructed in those singularities,  
and exquisite motions for pleasure, as well  
to delight the lookers on, and make prooef of  
the

# The Epistle.

the riders excellencie ; as also thereby to shew the capacitie of the beasts.

By these few words you can conceiue the substance of my labour, which I haue taken in hand rather to content you, than acquit my selfe with commendation. For although some men suppose it an easie thing, to reduce the concept of anie author into an other language ; yet am I assured it behoueth him not onelie to haue an exact understanding in that toong, wherein the author wri-  
teth, but also apt words, and fit phrases in his owne, to expresse the same. Which is al-  
so the more hard, if the matter be demon-  
stratiue and artificiall(as this is) conteining diuers particular termes in our English not to be expressed.

It seemeth therfore, that whosoever shall, either by waie of translation or abbreviati-  
on, set downe the concept of this author, it  
be-

The Epistle.

bebooueth him to be fullie informed of his meaning, and well exercised in the Art of Riding : in both which I must confesse either absolute ignorance, or simple knowledge. In respect whereof, I praeie you represeste this booke when you haue perused it, or else preserue it at your owne perill. From the Court at Greenwich, this 18.  
of Maie.

1584.

Your poore freend  
and fellow in armes,  
T. Bedingfield.

To the right worshipfull, my verie  
louing companions and fellowes in Armes,  
his Majesties Gentleinen Pensioners.



Anie booke haue  
beene excellently well  
written by Italiens  
concerning horsman-  
ship, a fit studie for  
Gentlemen to bestow  
some time and trauell  
in. Which hath moo-  
ned me (diners times)  
to wyl, that some one  
able to performe it, would take in hand to translate  
into English some part of those workes, for common  
benefit, thereby to encourage our Gentlemen to pra-  
ctise horsmanship, not onelie for the seruice of their  
countrie (if need so require) but also for their owne  
exercise, as an ornamant of greatest commendation  
in men of their profession. Among others, whome I  
sometime mooned to undertake this labour, I entrea-  
ted of late my verie friend M. Thomas Bedingfield,  
our fellow and companion in Armes, to affoord his  
paines in the reducing of these few preceptes, gath-  
ered out of a larger volume written by Claudio  
Corte, into our English tong. Who haung with all  
courtesie satisfied therin my request, and finding the  
worke

## The Epistle.

worke verie well worthie the printing, I could not  
in anise wise consent it shoulde be suppressed, but haue  
presumed( as you see ) by my friends leaue, to cause it  
to be published, & to make a briefe dedication ther-  
of unto you aboue others, as Gentlemen best able to  
iudge of it: as also for the benefit of those which haue  
any gentlemanlike disposition to attaine to perfeccion  
in horffemanship. And for M. Bedingfield, I need  
vse no further speach, nor make any particular men-  
tion of those commendable partes which we all know  
to abound in him, but onelie wish him that implei-  
ment I think he is worthie of. For the matter now  
in hand, I referre you to the worke it selfe; which  
( I hope ) you will thinke well worth your labour in  
the perusing of it, and rest of my opinion, that here-  
after in short time by experiance we shall find  
verie manie of our countriemen much  
profited thereby. From the Court  
at Richmound this first  
of June. 1584.

Your affectionat freend  
and companion in Armes  
*H. Mackwilliam.*

# To the Reader.



*þt contrarie to  
my desire and ex-  
pedation this tre-  
tise of horseman-  
ship is happened  
into the Printers  
hand, þt haue  
thought good to  
remember the readers, that albeit Xeno-  
phon, Grifon, Claudio, and others (men  
most excellent) haue prescribed sundrie  
rules and meanes how to handle horses, &  
ride them with good grace and seemelines;  
yet if the same be not confirmed by use and  
practise, it prooueth vnproufitable & to none  
auaile at all. þt wish therfore that all Gen-  
tlemen & others desirous of that knowlege,  
should not onelie read, but also exercise the  
rules in this booke prescribed. For as in all*

## To the Reader.

other sciences demonstratiu, so becrein use  
and experience surmounteth all concept  
& contemplation, which is apparentlie per-  
ceiued in those that haue therewerto applied  
themselves.

And surelie I suppose (be it spoken with-  
out offense of time past) that this art bath  
neuer beeene (I meane within this realme)  
of that perfection it now is; neither were the  
borffemen of former ages, equall or compa-  
rable to some now living, sith they wanting  
both demonstrations, and skilfull instruc-  
tors, could not by possible meanes atteine  
therewerto. For, before M. Blundevile, I  
find not anie that haue written in our toong:  
neither were the teachers of that time of  
much knowledge. Where now, cheefly with-  
in his Maiesties most prosperous reigne,  
(incouraged by the valorous disposition of so  
excellent a Prince) diuers haue aduentu-  
red to write, & many vertuous Gentlemen  
with

# To the Reader.

with singular commendation, atteine to great knowledge.

Overlong it were to reaccount the names of all Noblemen and Gentlemen, that in this age haue aspired to singular skill in horsmanship, which I impute cheeflie to the imitation of great personages. I wish therfore that they, and al other Gentlemen should (both for privat exercise & publike respect) applie themselves to the studie and practise of this art, following the example of that honorable person the Earle of Leicester, who among manie other vertuous qualities both of mind & body, bath indeuored to atteine so great excellencie in this art, as for his iudgment, cunning and colines in riding, he meriteth the prise of perfection. Whiche appeereth not onlie in his owne person, but also in his choise of the esquires & riders of his Highnes stable, all men of great knowledge: and some of them of such excellencie as may not be matched. I could also re-

cite

## To the Reader.

cite the names of divers other Gentlemen very  
skilfull & commendable, which the rather to  
auoid enuie fomit. Yet may I not forget the  
praise due to those that be teachers of this art  
in the citie of London; for by their industrie  
and vertue, the number of seruiceable borsses  
& borssemen is dailie increased: & should be  
more, if other skilfull men would applie them-  
selues to teaching in that maner.

Thus much I haue thought good to saie, as  
well to excuse my selfe (hauing written this  
worke onlie to satisfie my priuate friends re-  
quest) as to admonish the Readers therof, in  
any wise to accompanie their studie and rea-  
ding with dailie vse and experience, wher-  
of assuredlie great knowledge and  
excellencie will  
ensue.

T. B.

*In what sort to handle a colt being  
made fit to be ridden.*

CHAP. I.

 Ifst you shall vnderstand, that so sone as your horse hath ben haltered, and is made gentle, you may mount on his backe, & following an other horse (if neede be) trot him in some waie, or other ground, sometimes straight foorth, and sometimes ouerthwart, without order or respect, which you shall vse by the space of ten daies; euer remembryng that in the end you bring him into some furrow or place where he is forced to set his bodie straight, and there faire and easilie make him to retire. But all this while the rider shall sit in the pad, with his legges stretched out, not bending them towards the horses bodie, or touching his bellie; but as though he stood on the ground, yet keeping his thighes and knees iust to the sadle, and holding the raines of the

B.j.

Cauizzan

his right hand and turneth to the left, and like-  
wise in dressing him in the stable, most vsuallie  
turneth him on that hand. Sith then eueric horsse  
hath this propertie by nature, by ordinarie mo-  
tion, and the hand of man; it is necessarie that e-  
uer (or for the most part) he should begin & end  
his turnes on the right hand. And for as much as  
eueric motion is more violent towards the end  
than in the beginning or middest thereof; it see-  
meth that the horsse will end his turnes ouer  
speedilie on that hand, whervnto he is by nature  
most inclined, vnlesse he be discreetlie restrei-  
ned by the riders hand.

What is to  
bedone,  
if a horsse  
leanes more  
on the one  
side than  
on the o-  
ther, &c.

I would likewise aduise you, that when so euer  
anie horsse, either at his first riding, or after, shall  
leane more on the one side than on the other, or  
that he holdeth his necke on the one side (for  
some horsses be foled contrarie to that we haue  
spoken, with there nose or necke turned rather  
to the right side than the left) that then you shall  
use to turne him from that he is naturallie incli-  
ned, and so both in the beginning and ending  
make his turnes. As for example: if he leaneth or  
turneth his head towards the left hand, then  
shall you in turning or managing begin and end  
on the right hand; and contrariwise, if he leaneth  
to the right hand, then to begin and end on the  
left

left hand. Now hauing finisched the number of turnes in the large rings, you shall with some speed & more franklie trot your horsse straight forth the length of a iust manage, stopping him betwixt the two small rings ; where pausing a while, & cherishing him with your hand, <sup>turne aga</sup> returne him in that ring which is on the right hand, and then passe him two or three turnes, changing your hands as you did in the large rings : sauing that in the end you ought to be in the same place where you stopped, and began to enter the turne.

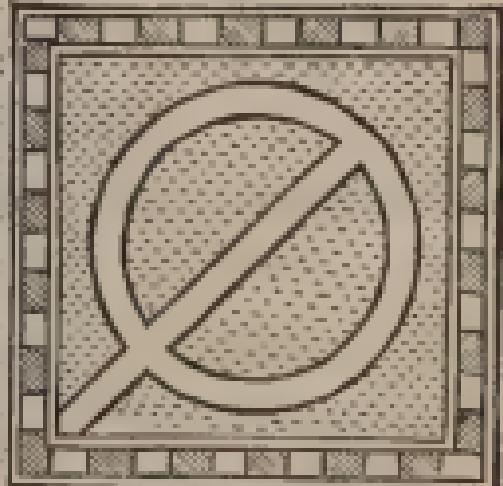
You must also remember, that as well in the large as the narrow rings, your horsse in the end ought euer to go and turne with more franknes and speed. Then hauing staied awhile, to cherish him ; you shall cut the narrow ring in the midſt, and from thence trot your horsse to the ordinarie place of dismounting : yet before you alight, faile not to make much of him, and once or twice aduance your ſelfe in the ſaddle, to the end your horsſe may ſtand firme, which doone you may gentlie alight, but not preſentlie ſuffer the horsſe to depart from the place. Thus it appeareth, that the conditions and nurture which you teach your horsſe at the beginning, ought to be good and profitable. I deſire therefore, that

above all things horses should at the first bee  
taught gentle, and with great patience.

*Of the largenes of the rings  
and their uses.*

CHAP. 2.

**H**e rings to serue all sorts  
of horses (as *M. Claudio* saith)  
ought to be four elnes at the  
least in their diametre: and if  
they be somewhat larger, a  
colt at his first riding will like  
them so much the better. Now to make some  
demonstration of the forme of the said rings,  
behold this figure  
which is the ring:  
and the line that  
diuideth it in the  
midest is the large-  
nesse or widenesse  
thereof. But you  
must note, that the  
widenesse of the  
small rings ought  
not to be much more than one elne. And to the  
end you may the better conceiue how the rings  
should



should be made, where to enter, where to come out, and how to exercise your horsse in them, behold the demonstration or figure set downe in the end of this chapter.

Sure I am, that some riders accustomed vnto two rings will accompt this figure of three large and three small, to be a thing most strange: and where they commonlie doo vse foure turnes on euerie hand, I would haue onelie three, or rather but two. Notwithstanding, if they please to consider mine intent, they shall find I haue framed this forme of turnes, to eschew wearisomnesse both in the rider and in the horsse, who (cheefelic if he be yoong) will lighdlie forget what he ought to doo. Wherefore in my iudgement, these rings (though more in number) will not so much busie the memorie neither of the horsse nor the rider. Besides that, you may perceiue how in these three large rings you may conuenientlie handle two horsses at one time: which within two rings cannot be so conuenientlie doone. I shall not need to set downe anie entrie or going out of these rings or turnes; for wheresoeuer you enter, you ought also to passe out: and in mine opinion euerie horsse in the beginning, and after, dooth proue better, being vsed to few turnes than manie on one hand. I haue set out the three small

small turnes, to be vsed with the same order: which you may exercise or not, as by your discretion shall be thought meete.

*The profit  
of vsing  
the ring.*

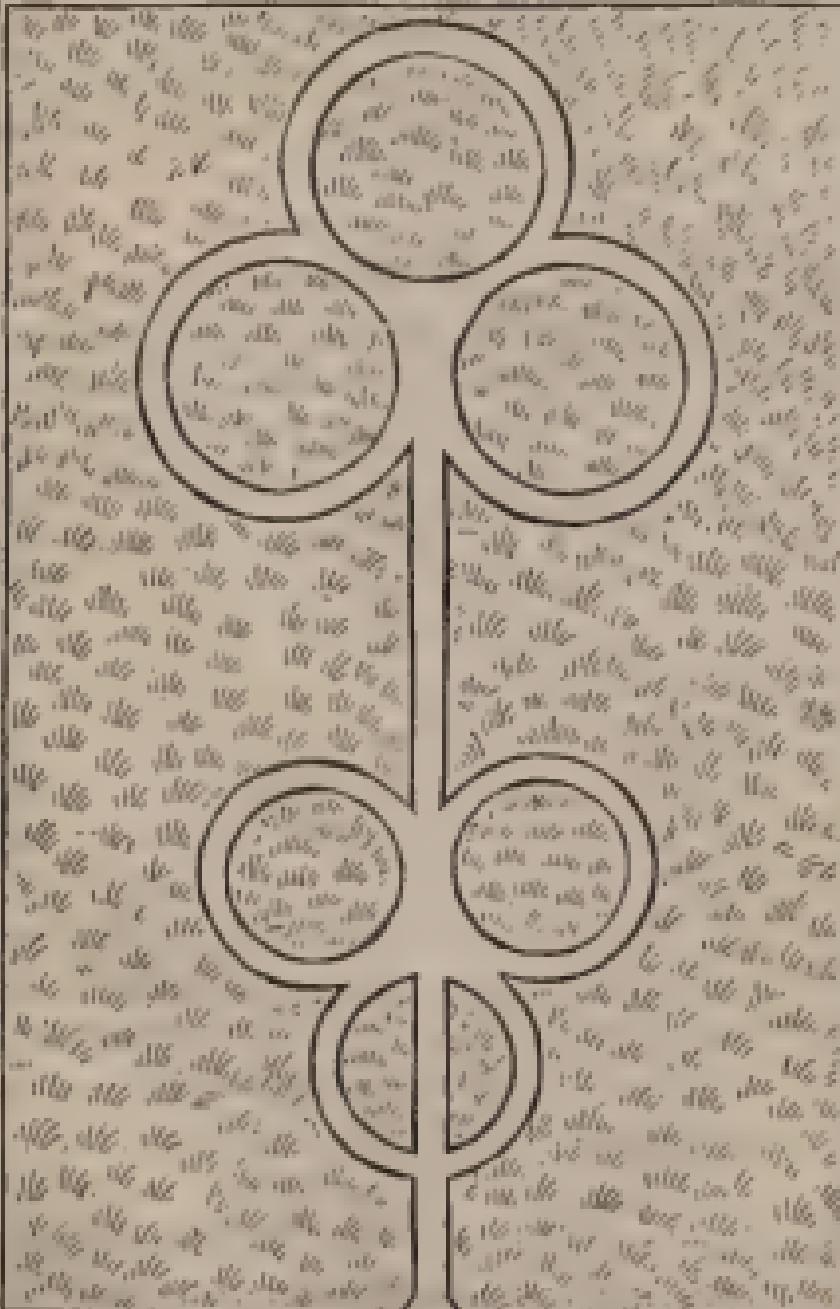
Touching the profit which proceedeth of trotting the rings, I saie that it bringeth the horse to be well breathed, it maketh his shoulders and legges nimble, it setteth his head and necke, it maketh him to beare light on the hand, it giueth him heart and courage, it maketh him willing to turne on either hand indifferentlie, it correcteth all euill conditions, and the horse becommeth more apt and disposed to the short turnes, and euerie other kind of manage.

*The mani-  
fold vse of  
the ring.*

The vse of the ring is necessarie for skirnish, for battell, and for combate, either offending or defending. It is also a comelic sight in the rider, and standeth him in steed for the exercise of the turneie, and all other feats of armes. Moreover, it is a thing that naturallie horses doo loue: which is proued, in that the yoong soles, so soone as they are borne, doo presentlie runne about, plaieng as it were in circular wise.

I doo therefore conclude, that the ring turnes are things of much importance.

*The form of the fortified ring.*



*How to teach your horſſe in the ſigure  
like vnto a ſnaile, which Maiftre Claudio  
callith Caragolo or Lumaca.*

## C H A P. 3.

A deſcription  
of this  
Caragolo  
or Lumaca  
ſee pag. 12.



After you haue vſed your colt vnto the rings aforesaid till he trotteſt perfectly well, then ſhall you put him vpon a cannon made fit for his mouth and ſtature : which doone, hauing ridden him twentie daies therewith, you muſt faire and eaſilie trothim in a large ring, and by little and little bring him into a ſtraight compaſſe, firſt paſing, and after trotting him. Then when you haue brought him as it were within the compaſſe of an elne, you ſhall change hand by litle & litle, inlarging the ring till you come vnto the ſame widenesſe wherein you began and there vpon the ſame hand you ſhall put him ſtraight into the other *Caragolo*; wherein being you muſt vſe the ſame order which you did in the former; restraining or drawing in the horſſe as afore. This doone, turning towards the right hand, you ſhall gather into the ſtreightnes of the other *Caragolo*: which order you ought to obſerue

serue, so long as by your discretion shall be thought fit. Then shall you (hauing first giuen your horse breath in the middest of the *Caragol*) put him foorth and stop him.

Then pawling a while in that small ring, you shall giue the horse two or three turnes, leaning on that hand which you thinke fittest. From thence you shall passe foorth, passing in the manege path, vntill you come into the other small ring, when making proffer to stop, you shall put him foorth two pases, & so first in the one and after in the other interteine him, turning him in the one end & then in the other of the manege, wherein as you pased him, so may you trot him eight or ten times. But in trotting, I wish that so soone as you be come to the ring, you should end with a stop, and then suddenlie thrusting the horse forward halfe the waie, make an end vpō that hand which seemeth most necessarie, there stopping him for good, and presentlie dismount.

This manner of lesson *M. Claudio* calleth *Caragolo* or *Lamaca*, because it resembleth the forme of either. But for the better conceiuing there-of, behold the figure  
it selfe.



## The Art of Riding, &c.

1

The profit that commeth by this kind of manage is great, and much greater than that proceedeth through vse of the rings aforesaid: for it worketh all those effects which they doo , and with more facilitie reduceth the horsse to good order in turning and managing. Besides that, the same is a motion sightlie and pleasing : for it cannot be denied that to turne in the beginning large , and so by little and little restraining the horsse, first pasing, next trotting, and lastlie galloping easilie or frankelie , is a motion verie sightlie and contentfull to the lookers on . Also such an artificiall kind of manage sheweth great aptnes, nimblenes, courage, strength & obedience in the horsse, likewise much skill and order in the rider . I may saie more ouer in cōmendation of this manage, that by vse thereof onelie, a horsse may be made readie and perfect, which by vse of the two or the three rings may also be , but with much difficultie. Who so shall also consider well therof, may perceiue, that by meane of this *Caragolo* , a horsse is taught to turne vpon the ground, which the *Italiaw* termeth *Raddoppiare terra terra* . I doo therefore perswade euerie horseman to excercise his horsse more in this than anie other kind of manage, as well for the reas ons aforesaid , as the rather thereby to giue

C.ij.

him

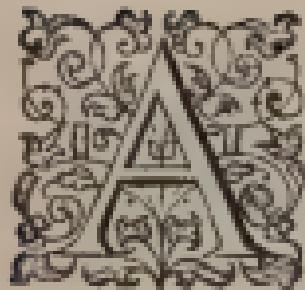
*The Art of Riding,*

him breath, make him obedient, and for manie other respects too long to be here expressed.

*How to teach your horse the manage  
resembling vnto the letter S: and the  
commodie thereof.*

## CHAP. 4.

Scripto-  
r this  
day S  
ay 16.



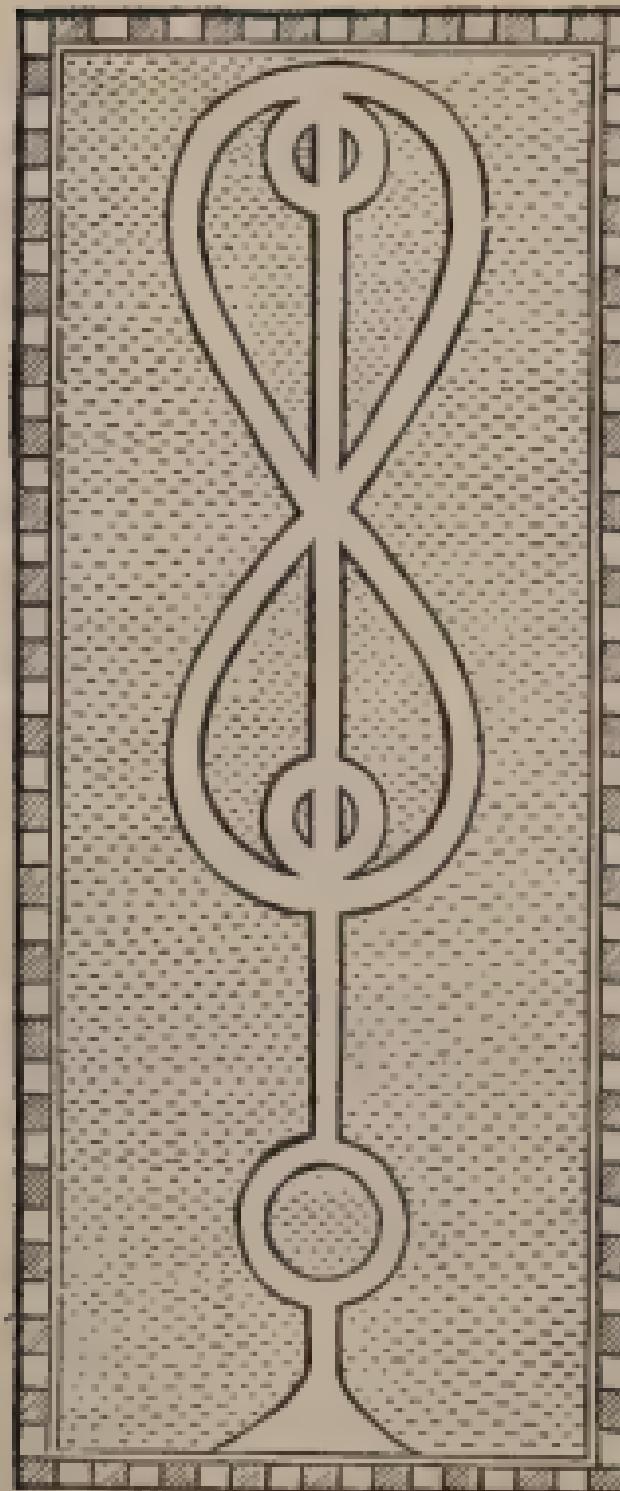
Another kind of manage there is, which may be likened vnto an S: made in this manner. First you shall pase and after trot your horse as it were in the forme of a ring; but before you come to close it, you must turne on the contrarie hand, and pressing forward take a larger compasse; from whence you shall come backe through the middest of the marker readie made, and from thence inlarging returne vpon the same hand you began, till you arriue at the place where you entred: which in the end will prooue the iust proportion of the letter S doubled: which figure ought to be made somewhat long, cheeflie to teach a yong horse or ignorant colt.

And to the end you may the better conceiue what hath beene laid, you must imagine two wheeles

wheeleſ or rings to be put together, and that the ſaid rings were not fullie round, but ſomewhat long like vnto an eg, where paſſing from the one to the other you make one onclie turne vpon one hand. Now when you haue riſſen your horſſe ſo long as is conuenient in this manage, you muſt euer end vpon the ſame hand you firſt began. Then going foorth by the ſame waie, you ſhall keepe ſtraight, & ſtop your horſſe without the figure, the length of a ſhort manage. But if you pleafe to end within the ſ ſelſe, it will not be amiffe, but rather more cunning and ſightlie to behold.

The waie ſo to doo, is to cut the ſ in the mid-deſt, and at the end of the turne make a ſtraight riſſe, and from thence paſſe right foorth to ſtop at the end of the ſ, cutting the figure in the mid-deſt, which dooing two or three times in the ſelſe ſame path, at the laſt you muſt make half a turne and then depart out. The forme of this figure may not be longer than a iuft manage, nor longer than four elns. Also the ſmall riſſes in the end of the manage, within the ſ, or without the ſ, ſhould not be in wideneſſe much more than one elne.

The commodities proceeding of this ma-  
nage are diuerſe, and ſo apparant as need not be  
diſ-ſed.



discoursed. Only I saie that it may be made at firsfe large, then straiter and straiter, accordinge vnto the order of the Caragolo: wherby the horse shal be informd how to com into his manage with the halfe or hole turne, without rest or with coruettes, or in turnes with jumps, that wil haue the grace & fashio of such a manage.

*Hop*

How to manage your horse in and out,  
which Maister Claudio calleth Serpe-  
giare, with the profit thereof.

CHAP. 5.

A description of this manage, see pag. 19.  
**T**he commoditie that com-  
meth of this manage is not a  
little: because in use therof the  
horse becommeth well breath-  
ed, nimble, and readie on ei-  
ther hand. It causeth him also  
to knowe the bridle, the hand, and the heele.  
Moreouer it is necessarilie vsed in all skirmishes,  
to auoid the danger of the harquebusse, and o-  
ther small shot. Also euerie horse delighteth in  
that kind of manage, & the more, if he be fierce  
and couragious. The profit thereof is found  
true, in that all horses of great courage doo of  
themselues naturallie trot, turning their bodies  
vnder the man to and fro: as I said before they  
delighted in turning. The *Italians* doo terme  
this manage *Serpegiare*, because the horse ther-  
in dooth vse a motion like vnto the snake sliding  
in & out, as in the figure hereafter is expressed.

I knowe well that this kind of manage, with-  
out anie demonstration or figure, is easilie con-

D. J.

ceiued:

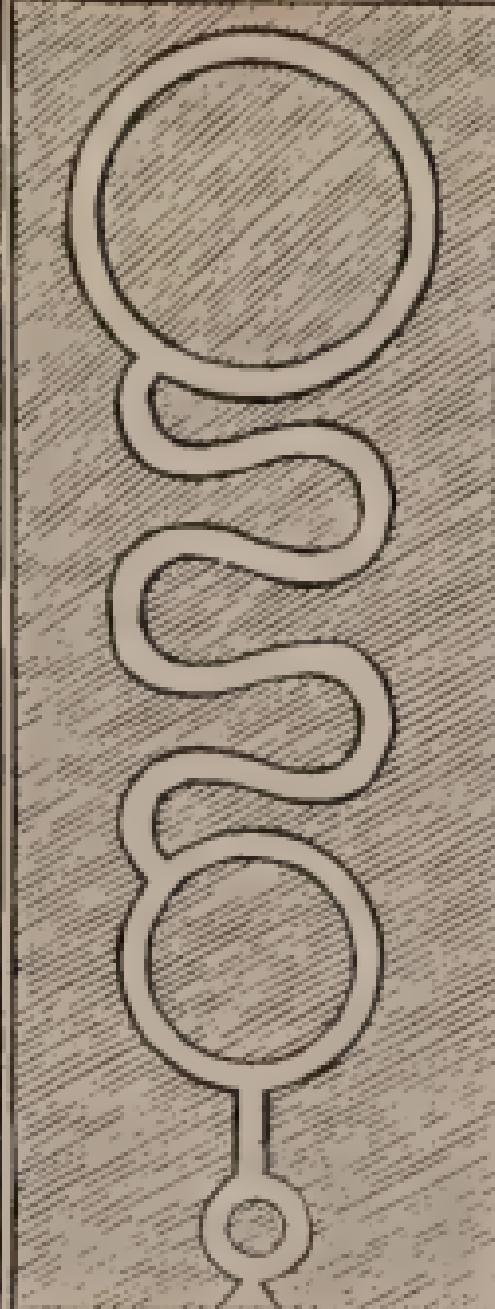
ceiued: yet I thinke it not amisse to entreat ther-  
of, to informe the ignorant that be desirous to  
knowe, and the rather, for that I find the same  
much discontinued, and as it were banished the  
schooles: where now adaiers nothing is almost v-  
sed but sundrie sorts of superfluous dansing  
and pransing, which *M. Claudio* calleth *Coruette*  
& *prisane*.

The maner  
of the  
Serpentine.

The maner of this manage is first to bend your  
horse towards the right hand, and wheeling to  
and fro forward as it were the length of a short  
carriera, shut vp a ring on the left hand. Then re-  
turning after the same maner, close the other  
end on the right hand. Which you may continue  
so long as by your discretion shall be thought  
good. And when you determine to leauie, be-  
ing at the one end, you must put forth the horse  
straight the length of six elnes, there stopping  
him in such order & fashion as best becommeth  
him; where hauing paused a while, you shall  
make him retire presentlie: then staieng againe,  
cast him first on the one hand, then on the other,  
large or straight, fast or slow, as you shall thinke  
fittest for the foree and skill of the horse. You  
may also ( if you thinke so good ) teach your  
horse in doing this manage to false & mocke in  
turning, which the *Italians* call *Volte ingannate*  
and

and Rub-  
bare. It will  
also make  
him more  
redie and  
liuelie on  
ech hand,  
when hee  
shall ma-  
nage with-  
out rest.

19



¶ A descri-  
ption of the  
manage in  
& out, called  
the Serpeg-  
giare for the  
harder mea-  
ning where-  
of looke be-  
fore in the  
xvij. page.

*What lessons are to be taught the horse  
after the turnes before said.*

## CHAP. 6.

**W**hen you haue brought your horse to be well staied, & that he vnderstandeth both the large and narrow rings, bearing himselfe comelic vpon the cannon ; you shall trotte him streight forth the length of a short carriera: and at the end thereoff faire and easilie stop him, so as he may stand and staie himselfe firmelie. For by so dooing (cheeflie if you hold the reines euuen) he shalbe forced to beare his necke and head staied : which I would wish you to doo, till such time you find he is become firme and iust in his stopping. But if you see that he stoppeth not streight and iust as he ought to doo, then without turning of anie hand, put him againe streight forth the length of halfe a manage, and there againe stop him with helpe of your bodie, and drawing one of the reines of the Cauizzane more than the other, put him backe : which order well obserued shall bring the horse to stop streight & iust, either at the second or third time of

of stopping. And remember, that as in the other, so in this lesson you must vse much patience; sith euerie horse is more easilie woon by faire handling than by force.

After you haue thus awhile enformed your horse to stop, and beare his bodie streight and iust; you may returne to the exercise of his former lessons, & in them continue so long as your selfe shall thinke good: euer remembryng you leaue him in good breath & courage, for by that meanes he shall not become abie of mind, but be sound of bodie and liuelie of spirit: Neuerthelesse, if the horse committeth anie disorder, you shall before you dismount, sollicite and praetise him, till you find him to amend and doo that well which you would haue him. As for example, if he stop not iust, and firmelie, holding his head in the due place, you may not cease to stop him so oft till you see he dooth euerie thing as you desire. In like manner he must be

handled committing anie other error, for till you haue brought him to amendment, he may not in anie wise be suffered to depart.

*The Art of Riding,*

*By what meanes to teach a colt to understand the helps of the rod, the heele,  
and the voice.*

## C H A P. 7.

**H**en you haue brought your colt to trot well straight foorth, stop firmelie, and make his large turnes iustlie: I would haue you remember that as yet you shall not stop him vpon the decline of anie hill or steepe place. From this time foorth you may vse a rod; and when so euer he committeth anie fault, presentlie correct him therewith, & accompanie your correction with your voice. As for example: if he goeth not well forward, you may with a certeine cherke of your lips prouoke him forward, adding thereto a stripe or two with your rod vpon his bellie, iust betwixt the surfingle and your heele: whereby he shall at one instant, or at sundrie times, tast of three corrections.

So soone as the horse trotteth well, stoppeth and can make his large rings iustlie, you may put him vpon the cannon, which would be somewhat worne before, suffering the curve to be verie loose,

horse, and the reines verie slacke. But after from time to time you may gather them vp by little and little, drawing them to the iust length, making the curbe and cannon to stand in the true place.

And to the end the horse may become the more assured and accustomed to the bridle, you must (while he is warme and doing his ordinarie lessons) faire and easilie by degrees drawe the reines to the true length, and then with discretion straine them more or lesse, till the reines be brought to the iust length, and the curbe vnto the true place.

If the horse shall not go in the rings as he ought, but leaneth more on the one hand than on the other, or goeth out of the path; then must you helpe him both with the rod, your heele, and voice altogether: which must be doone in this case, according to the rings and the qualitie of the fault committed. As for example: if you would incourage the horse to go with more speed, *sia, via, via*, beating him on the contrarie shoulder with the rod: and if you would yet encrease his speed, then say, *Via, via, via, &c* in the same instant strike him on the contrarie shoul-  
der, and likewise with the contrarie heele.

The use of  
the rod, the  
heeles, and  
the voice.

Moreover, it seemeth in mine opinion verie  
con-

conuenient, when you trot the ring vpon the righthand, that then notwithstanding you keepe the reines iust, yet you should raise the right hand somewhat aboue the left, and also a little aloofe from it; to the end you may carrie the rod with the point thereof towards the left shoulder. Besides that, whensoeuer a greater helpe is required, you must raise your right hand much higher, beating the horse as it were with the whole rod vpon the same shoulder. Then changing hands, with the selfe same order you shall turne the rod towards the right shoulder, from time to time touching the horse vpon the same shoulder, and (deseruing it) to vse greater correction.

True it is, that these corrections ought to be vised, rather to enforme the colt how to vnderstand the first lessons, than for the correction it selfe. For afterwards you shall dailie increase your corrections, and become more sharpe and terrible in voice, and otherwise, as the colt giueth occasion.

*The vse of  
the forsid  
correc-  
tions.*

*How to teach your horse to retire or go  
backe, and the commoditie thereof.*

CHAP. 8.

**B**ecause I am hereafter to speake of retiring, it seemeth fit to enforme you what profit it carrieth, and how to make your horse doo it. When you haue gone forward so farre as we haue before assigned, you must assay faire & softlie to draw in the reines of the Cauizzan, which must be done with both hands euen together, holding them lowe towards the horses shoulders, drawing him backe two pases. But if the horse resisteth, then doo not in anie wise enforce him, but cause some footeman that hath knowledge, to come neere, first to cherrish the horse, and then faire and easilie to laie hand vp on the reine of the Cauizzan, gentle putting him backe: which your selfe must also doo at the same instant. But that not sufficing, let the said footeman with a rod lightlie strike him on the knees and forelegs, not rating him, but speaking gentle, and then he will perhaps with lesse a doo than we haue spoken retire willinglie.

E.J.

But

But though it fortune that all these meanes will not preuaile, yet vexe not the horsse in anie wise, either with pulling or beating; but after you haue trotted him a good space about, and stopped him, doo thus. First offer him to go backe; which if he refuse to doo, cause him to trot strait foorth in some euenground; & hauing stopped, suddenlie offer him to retire: and I am sure he will either the first, second, or third time doo it, though not the same daie, yet the next daie after.

*The vse of  
correction  
when ne-  
cessarie.*

But note, that if the horsse, which hath worne a cannon and a saddle, doo hap to haue so great ob-  
stinacie or disobedience, as he refuseth to go backe, you may not then vse so manie faire  
meanes or respects, but shall emploie the corre-  
ctions due vnto that disobedience: as beating  
on the legs, quiching with the Cauezzan, some-  
times with the one, sometimes with the other  
hand, and sometimes with both together: and al-  
so giue him a chocke or two with the bridle, sa-  
eng; Retire, retire: or, Backe, backe.

And if it so be, that all these corrections will not force him to retire, then must ye dismount, &  
take one reine of the Cauezzan in your hand,  
causing an other footeman to laie hold on the o-  
ther, and betwixt you force the horsse gentle to  
go

go backe, and in the same instant strike him vp-  
on the knees , accompanieng those stripes with  
your voice.

Moreover, if all that you can doo will not bring  
him to retire, yet staje firmelie in the same place,  
and assaye once more patientlie to put the same  
correction in vre, offring the horse to go backe:  
and if he so doo, put him forward againe to the  
same place, and then mount on his backe, and  
you shall find him presentlie content to retire :  
which dooing, you must make much of him, both  
by your voice and hand, and once more put him  
backe. Marie if he refuse, then presentlie alight,  
and doo as you were woont, correct him on foot,  
till he becommeth obedient : for ye shall be sure  
within two or three inornings, he will doo as you  
will haue him, or perhaps within an houre. You  
must in no wise vse these extreame corrections,  
as chocks with the bit and Cauezzan, to anie  
colt that weareth no bit, seeing they are fit for  
horses of more continuance, & vsed to the bri-  
dle : but I thinke for horses that beare the bit,  
and become disordered , correction would be  
performed with terror.

Touching the commodities that proceed of <sup>the ex-  
modius of</sup> retiring, or putting the horse backe , they be <sup>rearing, &c.</sup> more than cuerie man conceiueth. For retiring

maketh the horse light vpon his stop, and nimble in bestowing his legs in all his dooings. Beside that, if he happen into such a place as he can neither go forward nor turne, it standeth him in great steed to retire dire&lie. It helpeth him also in the motion of his shoulders and legs, to make him slide on his heeles and stop well. And aboue the rest, it is of most necessarie to make him firme and staied vpon the bridle, & also go light vpon the hand. All which things, with diuersc others, how necessarie they are, I leaue to the consideration of euerie discreet horseman.

*How the colt after he bath beene ridden  
two moneths ought to be gallopped.*

CHAP. 9.

 **T**he seemeth that to make your horse trot well, and setled of head, M. *Claudio* thinketh two moneths a time sufficient. Notwithstanding, hee would haue him continued in his ordinarie lessons, thereby to increase his breath by little and little; also to vse him to stop & retire, not forcing much, though all this while he be not stopped vpon anie hanging ground, because

because it maketh a colt fearefull in stopping, & also streineth his sinewes, joints and loines. But when he knoweth perfectlie how to stop and go backe, you must euer after euery stopping make him retire two or three pases, soorthwith putting him as much forward, and then for a while stand firme.

And for as much as I suppose, that in these two moneths, your horse will go well & staied vpon the canon, I would wish you to bring him into some place of good ground for a carriera, ha-  
ving on the one side some wall, pale, or banke. It were also verie conuenient, that at the end of the carriera, the ground were somewhat declining: wherein having trotted your horse two or three times after his ordinarie lessons, you shall stop, retire, and cherish him, which done, you shall re-  
turne backe, passing him somewhat liuelie, aduan-  
cing your bodie, and suddenlie put him soorth  
vpon his trot, and franklie fall into a gallop, till  
you come at the end of the carriera.

Then hauing there stopped and made him go backe, as he was wcont, you shall returne vpon a short & liuelie trot. And being come to the end of the stop, againe in the same order and turning backe you shall put the horse soorth in his gal-  
lop, and towards the end of the carriera increase  
his

his gallop with some franknes: which I wish you should continue to doo two or three mornings, euerie daie increasing the number of your galloping courses.

And because it may be that the horse before he hath passed halfe the carriera, will of him selfe force to make more speed than is fit, not staieng till you put him forth, you shall hold him in with a staid hand, till such time as your selfe thinketh good, & then suddenlie thrust him forward to gallop, holding both the reines and Cauazzan firme and well, even towards the end, forcing him to go with more speed and liueliness, & then at the due place to stop. Which you may doo, in thrusting the horse by little and little forward, keeping your bodie somewhat backward, and holding your legs straight stretched out, drawing the reines and Cauazzan faire and easilie, till the horse stoppeth iust.

Then hauing stopped and doone all those things before said, you shall returne to the other end of the carriera, obseruing the like order: where hauing staied a while, & turned & settled both your person and horse, you shall put him foorth with more speed than in the former gallop, & being halfe waie, fall into his full carriera, and therein continue to the end, helping him rather

ther with your voice than otherwise. Then the next morning if you please (obseruing the same order) force him to runne out the whole length of the carriera.

Thus much I haue thought good to saie, not bicause I would haue you vse to run your colt, nor that I like you should so doo; but to find the will and disposition of the horse, not onelie in his trot, but also in his gallop, carriera, and stop: for to run swift and sure, and stop firme, is an excellent signe of a good horse.

Signes of a  
good horse

*How to ride a horse with the saddle, and  
what obseruations are thereto to be vsed.*

CHAP. IO.

 After you haue thus han-  
deled your colt two moneths,  
and ridden him in the pad; you  
may put on a saddle, which you  
shall first in the stable doo faire  
& gentle, letting the stirrups  
hang close to his bodie. Then you shall suffer  
the saddle in this sort setled to stand vpon the  
horse backe the space of one whole houre, with  
the reines turned vp vpon his necke, and the  
curbe hanging by loose. The head of the horse  
must

# The Art of Riding,

must be turned downewards from the manger, and his head tied on either side with the cords of his Cauezzan. But before you thus doo, remember to annoiint the mouth of the bit with vineger and honie in the winter, and in summer with wine and salt.

The next daie you shall tie vp the curbe as it ought to be worne ; and therein you must take great heed : for commonlie the horsekeepers and footemen are vtterlie ignorant how to place the curbe , because for the most part they make it straiter than it ought to be: whereby the horse being much pinched, dooth grow angrie, putting downe his head , and making manie vnseemelie motions.

I would therfore aduise you, to let your curbe, when it is loose, hang on the right side : and when you will make it fast, then without writhing it at all, to put it vpon the hooke on the left side, in the first or second chaine, as you shall thinke most expedient . Marrie here I must warne you, that in curbing a colt or yoong horse that knoweth not the bit well, or anie other horse that is cholericke or tender of berd , you shall in no wise make the curbe straight , but rather ouer loose, euer fastening it on the left side. :

Surelie some men (being much deceiued in the conceipt)

concept) would haue the curbe to be shut on the right side, supposing thereby to remoue that fault, which the *Italians* doo call *La credenza*: which is a certeine obstinacie of not turning willingly on either hand: which fault may be sometimes remoued by meane of the curbe, but not in that sort of transposing it. I doo therfore judge that custome verie vnfitt in sundrie respects, and cheeflie in that you should be forced to make fast the curbe with your left hand, or verie incommodiouslie with the right hand.

Now your horse being made readie and in good order, as he should be with his curbe, you shall ride him to the accustomed place of teaching: where after you haue made much of him, you shall exercize him in his ordinarie lessons, wherewith you must interteine him for fifteene daies together, but in no wise put him to runne anie carriera.

But for so much as to ride in the saddle is a thing of ~~being~~ <sup>being</sup> more commendable and comelic than in the <sup>in the saddle</sup> ~~and pad~~ pad, also of much more judgement and skill; I will put you in mind to sit in the saddle with better grace and regard, and also with better disposition of bodie than you were woon to sit in the pad; yet euer eschuing all curiositie and affection. Which you may doo, if before you depart

from the place of mounting, you settle your selfe iust in the middest of the saddle, letting your legs fall in their due order, neither putting them too much forward, nor too much backward, nor too neere, nor too farre from the horse bellie, staing your feete vpon the stirrops, as they ought to be, turning your toes somewhat towards the horses shoulder, and settling your selfe vpon the stirrops, yet not so hard as though your feete were growne out of them.

The length  
of the stir-  
rops Touching the length of the stirrops, they ought to be neither ouer-long, nor ouer-short for your legs; but conuenientlie fit and of even length: but hereof we will speake more at large in another place.

The surest  
hold on  
horsebacke. The surest hold and staic you must haue on horsebacke shall consist not in the stirrops, but in your knees & thighs, which ought to be euer as it were made fast or nailed in the saddle: but from the knees downward let your legs be loose and at free libertie, to moue as occasion shall require. But to returne to that I said first, let not your legs be ouer-much cast forward, or backward, neither ouer neere to the horse bellie, nor holding your feete in the stirrop so far towards the horse necke as you possiblie can, nor put your feet so little as onelie to set your toes with-  
in

in the stirrop, for the one is like vnto a foole, the other seemeth to proceed of affection, as though a man would counterfet S. George: but you shall doo best to obserue the meane, sith in all actions the vertue resteth in the middest, and extremities are euer imperfect.

The rest of your person must be kept straight at libertie, and disposed so, that your necke writh not either forward or backward, or more on the one than on the other side. Yet is it not amisse, but sufferable, to ooke downe to see your horse how he standeth, or whether he bringeth orderlie the one leg ouer the other, and other helps necessarie, whereof we will intreat hereafter: yet will I allow those motions the leesse, if they be vsed in the presence of manie strange riders and lookers on; because you may both stop and manage your horse otherwise without declining, writhing, or other vnseemelic gesture of bodie, so long as you keepe measure with your hand and heele.

You must also vse your hand and arme with a certeine iust and comelic motion, and cheeflie; your right arme ought to be a little bowing: though some riders doo make therewith sundrie gestures & crosses not vnlke vnto coniurors in the circles; yea some doo beare both the arme  
F.ij. and

and all the rest of the bodie with such curiositie and affectation, as in deed they seeme to be men made rather of wood than otherwise . You may not be one of that number, but in all things shew dexteritie without affecting , likewise measure, with order, and seemelic boldnesse.

Thus your horse being brought to beare the sadle comelic , and you to sit well on his backe, you may exercise him dailie in his wooned les-  
sons; wherin you shall practise him fifteene times more without running him at all : in which les-  
sons I wish, that so oft as you trot the large rings, you should at the last put him to gallop some-  
what furiously, to the end that in stopping he may gather his bodie , and stop as it were on his  
buttocks . I would you should also accustome your horse to make more speedie turnes than he was wooned in the straight rings.

In all these 15. lessons you may not run your horse more than once or twice in one morning, and that must be in the accustomed place of car-  
riera : vnlesse that returning home you hap to find some good ground , which hath in the end some prettie fall, where you may doo well to gal-  
lop him frankelic, & stop him faire and easilie at the decline of the place , so as he may beare his  
head firmelic, & stop vpon his hicles. Yet never  
forget

forget to bring home your horse in good breath and without sweating.

*How to exercise your horse, the  
next fifteen daies.*

CHAP. II.

 Hen you see that your horse is brought to gallop wel in the end of his ring turnes, and that of himselfe he goeth swiftlie and as he ought in the straight turnes, and that he will run and stop perfectlie, which he may well doo in these two moneths and a halfe wherin he hath beeene taught; I would then you should trot him lesse than ye were wont, and put him to gallop dailie more and more, as well in the rings as straight forth. Also in gallopping I wish ye shuld make much of him, and indeuor your selfe to bring him to gallop short, round, & liuelie, helping him with a voice fit for that purpose.

Then would I haue you also to make him gallop in the straight rings, yet in no wise to haisten him with rating or beating, but with a soft voice meete for that turne incourage him: but if he grow slacke in his gallop, then must you sollicite him

him presentlie with the due corrections: or if he become hote, and make ouer-much hast, then gentlie crosse your rod ouer his necke, and restraine the reines and Cauezzan a little: also if you thinke so good, giue him a pretie twich or two with the Cauezzan, which must be doone with no furie, but with moderation & patience.

In these lessons you shall exercise your horſſe fifteen times, which maketh vp three moneths compleat. But you must in no wise force him to do any thing more, though I know well he might be drawne in much straiter, and ſhall be after: for I desire he ſhould doo all things iuftlie and affuredlie, which he will vndoubtedlie doo, ſo ſoone as he can perfeſtliſe performe all theſe things beſore recited.

*Certeine particular things to be obſerued  
by the rider, and vſed the firſt moneth he  
rideth the horſſe with the ſaddle.*

CHAP. 12.

**H**en the Rider percei-  
ueth that his colt beginneth to  
doo his leſſons indiſſerentlie  
well, and that he vnderſtandeth  
the helps before ſaid; then be-  
ing on horſſebacke, hauing  
paſſed

paused & settled himself, he shall put the horse three pases forward; and staing; there, make him retire a little: which done, being againe put forward, he shall giue him two or three turnes on either hand.

From thence you may go on to the place of riding, where your horse hauing finisched all his lessons, & stopped: you must offer him to turne, and therewith leane forward with your bodie, to see whether he bringeth ouer his contrarie leg as he ought to doo: for both in pasing, trotting, & galloping, the outward leg in the turne should as it were couer the other which is next that side whereon the horse turneth, which the *Italians* doo call *Incavare*. Also in turning, you must take heed that the horse doo beare his bodie even, and make his turne just in one tracke: which he will doo, if the rider sitteth staiedlie and aptlie, and handleth the horse heedfullie, alwaies helping him when neede requireth: of which helps we will hereafter speake at large.

Thus, when you haue ridden your horse, & staied him againe, making him retire, & then go forward three pases as he was wont; you must once more looke downe on either side, to see whether he standeth just vpon his legs, and beateth his head well. And if you find he stand not just,

How your  
horse must  
stand, &c.

just, but putteth one leg before the other, resting his bodie more on one side, than on the other, you shall faire and softlie with your rod beat him on that leg that standeth out of order, to the end he may remoue it into the right place: for indeed the horse ought to stand just stop, &c.

How the horse should stand at his place: for indeed the horse ought to stand just stop, &c. vpon all foure legs, so soone as he is stopped and staied. This correction you may also vse in the stable, when so euer you see the horse putteth one leg more forward than the other, or standeth more firmelie vpon one than the other: which seldome chaunceth, if he be pastorned as he should be.

You may not thinke, that to looke downe-wards, to behold the iustnesse of your horses legs and bodie, dooth serue to small purpose: for it also is a meane to let you vnderstand, if your horse in dooing his lessons hath hurt his legs, his feete, or his mouth. Besides that, you may the more easilie & perfectlie know the motions of his bodie and mind, which doo cheeflie appeare by his eies. For if you see his eies looke fierie, that is a signe that choler aboundeth in him: if discoloured, then is he discouraged, and faint of courage: if they be wet with teares, then he complaineth of wearines, or some other such cause. So that knowing his greefe, you may easilie

The motions of the horse's body & mind appear by his eies.

casilie prouide the cure thereof, as by your discretion shalbe thought fit.

Thus after you haue made two or three strait turnes on either hand pasing your horſſe, or otherwise as he can best doo, with that iustnes that is required; you shall euer depart from thence to the place of riding, trotting him liuelie and roundlie, keeping your bridle even, & the reines of the Cauezzan more strait on the one than on the other ſide, as you find the horſſe inclined: in that ſort trotting him cheerefullie along the waie, you ſhall ſometimes with a ſoft voice incourage him, and ſometimes with the point of your rod touch him on the crooper of his buttocke, and ſometimes lightlie ſtrike him ouerthwart the necke vpon his ſhoulder, to the end he ſhould raife him ſelfe, and take his paſe with ſpirit and courage: which done, you may fall into your ordinarie leſſons, firſt on the trot, and after on the gallop.

*How the rider ought from hence-forth to exercise his horſſe in the Caragolo.*

CHAP. 13.

IF you ſee that your horſſe doth gallop well, I wiſh (not hauiing viſed him therenvnto before) that you ſhould in  
G. j. anie

# The Art of Riding,

anie wile, for twentie daies togither, vse him vnto the *Caragole*: for it will greatlie helpe a horse to make the turnes vpon the ground, and likewise bring him vnto the manage without rest. During the time you practise your horse in this lesson, you shall vtterlie leaue the rings; sauing that you must still trot and gallop sometimes straight forth, and then stop as you were woon.

Admoni-  
tions con-  
cerning the  
turning of  
the Caragole.

When so euer you trot the *Caragole*, you must at the first go faire and softlie; and after towards the straight turnes, and also in the inlarging, trot with more furie: which you shall dco the space of fve or six mornings, and all the rest of twentie daies. In the end of the ffirst trot, you must put the horse to gallop, at the least once on either hand: yet so, as you make an end on that hand, which your horse is least willing vnto.

And now once more, that you must alwaies end amids the *Caragole* in the narrow; and after stop straight in the ring which you see in the figure. Then having stopped in the order before said, you shall there turne in that sort we haue heretofore prescribed, euer taking heed, that in turning, the contrarie leg of the horse doo come ouer the other: as for example. If you turne on the right hand, see that his left leg may go before and couer the right leg: and turning on the left

left hand, the right leg of the horse must do the like.

Hauing thus doone, and seeing your horse head in the end of his turns towards the straight rings of the *Caragolo*, pausing awhile, you must passe, or els trot (as your selfe thinketh best) into the said ring, where stopping the horse strait, you shall make an halfe turne, and put him soorth to the other ring, so long exercising him, as to your discretion shall be thought sufficient.

*How and when to teach your horse to  
turne upon the ground, Terra terra.*

CHAP. 14.

 Hen your horse can stop well, gallop the straight rings, the S, and the *Caragolo*; I would haue him brought either into new rings, or into a *Caragolo* of much more straighnes than the other wherevnto he was before vsed, and there in the end drawe him as strait as possiblie you can: first passing him, then trotting, and in the end gallopping, vsing all necessarie helpes, and cheeflie that of the bridle hand, which must euer lead the reines with due measure and dis-

Of that motion which the Italians call  
 Coruette or Pesare, whereof in our lan-  
 guage there is not (for ought I know) anie  
 proper terme yet devised.

## C H A P. I S.

**M**ister Claudio is of opi-  
 nion, that this motion is of  
 lesse necessitie than anie other,  
 and that no horsse should be  
 learned to make the *Coruette*  
 when he is ouer yoong, nor till  
 such time as he be perfect in all the lessons afores-  
 said: sith it behoueth that the horsse should be  
 firme of head, strong necked, raised in his pase,  
 and iust in all his dooings, which he will be by ob-  
 seruing the orders before expressed, and vsing  
 the helps which shall hereafter be set downe: for  
 thereby he is brought to so great perfection, as  
 in such a short space may be attained; that is, to  
 trot nimbly and lightlie, to gallop roundlie and  
willinglie, to stop before hand firmelie and iust-  
 lie, and make his turnes swiftilie, comelie, and as-  
 suredlie: all which are things so necessarie as  
 more they may not.

Wherfore your horsse being reduced to that  
 for-

forwardnes, as to performe the lessons before-said; I would, that after he hath beene a while exercised in turning and stopping, dooing them according to your desire firmelie and iustlie, that then you shoulde put him to make the *Pesate* and *Cornette*, which you may doo in this maner.

You must go into some strait waie that hath a wall or banke on either side, and the ground somewhat declining. Then comming from the higher end downewards, you must put your horse forward, passing two or three elns: where making proffer to staine, you must with your voice incourage him to aduance before, accompanieng him with the due helps thereto belonging, holding your bodie a little backward, and the reines both of the bit and *Careggar* somewhat straiter; yet so iust, that if the horse would force forward to shun the aduancing, or for that he vnderstand not what he shoulde doo, yet he could not.

You may also put your hands a little forward, and so raise the horse before, which will be a meane that he may with more ease lift vp the fore part of his bodie; yet must this helpe be vsed with great *discretion*. And thus you must doo at the end of euerie three elns, till he dooth aduance before, or at the least seemeth desirous so

The maner  
how to put  
your horse  
to the Cor-  
nute or Pe-  
sate.

to

to doo.

Fauls in  
your horse  
defining  
correction.

But if he happen to aduance uerbie, and force forward more than he ought ( cheefelie if he sprall with his legs ) then must you foorthwith corre& him with your rod, by beating him vpon the knees. Or if he commit anie other disorder, as casting downe his head, or leape ouer-thwart, yet force not thereof at all: but after you haue corrected him for the same, returne to make him aduance, and you shall be sure he will in one morning, or percease in lesse than the third part of one houre fall from one aduancing to make manie *Pesate*: which dicoing you must presentlie make much of him.

Other meanes there are to bring your horse to make the *Pesate*, as in the strait path of a ring, or in a plaine waie; yet still obseruing the same order: also in some right vp furrowe halfe a clene wide.

For certeine daies you may exercise your horse in the *Pesate*, without forgetting his other ordinarie lessons. But so soone as he is perfect in them, both vpon the pace and trot, to the end he should not become over-busie in that motion, as manie yoong horses are, you must vse him commonlie to be brought into some long carriera; where passing him two third parts thereof, put him

him to trot the rest swifdie, till comming neere  
the end, you may a little drawe the raines, and  
putting thereto your voice, strike him gentle  
vpon one of his shoulders, so causynge him to  
*Cornette*, and therein (it need require) helpe him  
otherwise.

I wold not (vnlesse great necessitie so requireth) that in these *Coruette* you should vse the helpe of your *spurres*. Neuertheles, if the horse be naturallie heauie, hard of head and cold, then is it meete you should strike him towards the flanke, with the iust stroke of the spurres, thereby to raise him, and remoue his heauines, stubbornes, and dulnes. But at what times the spur is to be vsed I haue not yet spoken, but reserue to intreat thereof hereafter.

Now, sith that manie yong horses doo easilie  
learne the *Cornette* ; and hauing learned them,  
vse them willinglie ; imagining that so soone as  
they haue made a few *Cornette* , they are not to  
doo anie thing else, or being corrected with the  
spur continue still to make more *Cornette* , euен  
against the riders will, and when they ought not;  
and in places vnsit , dooing them manie times  
higher than they should : therefore vse your  
spurres verie seldome, and likewise spare to em-  
ploye the values of your legs . For it is an euill

H. J.

light,

### The *size* of the sum.

sight, that for this purpose you should set them so busilie a worke, cheeflie in coruetting & stopping, at which times you should shew rather to fit firmelie and liuelie, which were to more purpose both to become the horsse and your owne person. For in all places, with the onelie helpe of your rod, your voice, and a little raising your <sup>2</sup> bridle hand, the horsse will aduance thicke, and doo what you would haue him.

And albeit the helps of the voice and spurre ought to be vsed at the beginning, when the horsse learneth; yet M. *Claudio* thinketh both the one and the other may afterwards be discontinued. For(besides the reasons alledged)it is no seemelic thing in the presence of lookers on, to vse so manie artificiall motions and affectations as diuers dailie doo.

It shall therefore suffice, that when your horsse can make his *Corrette* well, you vse onelie a little helpe of the bridle hand, accompanieng the same by holding your right hand somewhat high; putting thereto such a soft, sharpe, and speedie voice, as that motion requireth.

- But if the horsse would staie to make his *Corrette*, where you would not haue him, the remedie is to put him forward with the due correction of the voice, the rod, and the spurre: besides that,

that, it is necessarie to put downe your hand angerlie vpon the horsee necke, and so trot him the whole length of a carriera, in the end stopping him with two or three *Corvette*: and then before you make much of him, returne him to trot in the same waie, and there againe put him to make a few *Corvette* iustlie: by which few I meane the number ought not exceed three, because more were vaine and superfluous. Which order you shall euer obserue in stopping, and all maneres which require to be doone with *Corvette*: which if your horsee will doo with his forelegs comelie, yet not ouer hie from the ground, so as the one doo not tarrie for the other, you shall leauue, and make much of him.

Likewise, if in his former lessons he gallop and stop well, with the helps thereto belonging; and increasing the gallop cheefelie in the end, that is to saie, the third part of the gallop ought to be as it were running: and at the stop you shall faire and easilie interteine him, leaning your bodie somewhat backward, and holding your legs in their place stretched out and firme, helping the horsee with your voice and rod, by striking him: faire and softlie vpon that shoulder: for by so doing he will bow his howghes, and stop vpon the heeles, as he ought to doo.

H. ij.

But

But if he commeth to his stop, with his legs cast righte foorth & vnwillinglie, his correction ought be the more; and cheeflie vpon the shoulders: yet not so great, as to make the horse angrie, but let him know that you correct him onelie because he should doo what you would haue him.

Maister *Claudio* saith, that sithence the *Coruette* are as it were the children of the *Pesate*; so soon as the one is learned, the other will foorthwith follow. And betwixt them there is no other difference, than that the *Pesate* must be performed with more speed in good time and often, handling the matter so, as the horse may alwaies at the first go faster forward in his coruetting.

In this motion you may vse the calues of your legs, and likewise the cuen stroke of your spurs, yet lightlie, and sometimes one spur and sometimes the other, as ye shall see occasion: which order you may obserue in the *Pesate*, vsing all other helps likewise in that case required.

The motion of coruetting cannot be comelie, vniuersallie the *Coruette* be doone short, lowe and thicke. And it shall suffice thee to make ten or twelue at one time: for I allow not of those that inforce the horse to go from the one to the other end of the streate, vpon the *Coruette*, forgetting that too much of one thing is displeasing.

Besides

Besides that, much coruetting brooseth both the horse and rider.

Maister *Claudio* therefore affirmeth plainelie, that he misliketh manie *Courette* both forward and backward, and most of all if they be made sidewaies: neither dooth he allow them forward in manage-wise, vnlesse it be with determination to make a turne in that order, for so they are commendable. Yet (saith he) let no man maruell, that the turnes vpon the *Courette* are doone with more difficultie, and are more pleasing to the beholders, than to turne without pausing and swiftilie; for therein he shoulde be deceiued. For euerie horse may be taught to turne vpon the *Courette*, and may doo it easilie, by reason he may therein take breath and time: but to the other turne he shall neuer atteine, vnlesse he be of more force and spirit, seeing he is constrained to hold his breath longer, and vse more strength of his backe, with the stiffnes of his necke, & hrimentes of the mouth. Of one thing you may be assured, that when your horse can trot well for-wards, he is easilie learned to doo it euerie other waie.

Now it remaineth to enforme you whiche those motions be called of the *Italians*, *Courette* and *Pesare*: & how to name them in English I know not,

Wherpon  
the Cor-  
rette hath  
her name.

not, wherewith I will declare the commoditie and discommoditie they carrie with them.

*Corueta* is that motion, which the crowe maketh, when without flieng she leapeþ and iumpeth vpon the ground: for *Corvo* in the *Italian* tong signifieth a crowe, and a leape in that sort is called *Corueta*. *Pesate* I suppose were so calld of the verbe *Pesare*, which in our language is to waie or balance. And the *Italians* hauing tried the wait of anie thing, doo commonlie saie *E cosa pesata*: so likewise metaphoricallie and by waie of resemblance, they called those liftings vp and lettings downe of the horsefeete in iust time and order, *Pesate*. This motion was in ancient time among the *Italians* termed *Orsata*, because the beare vseth such a heauing vp and downe with his bodie.

The commodities & discommodities com. ming by the coruette and Pesate, is, that therby we may conceiue of what obedience, lightnes, & valure the horse is: for in deed they doo greatlie procure the horse to become nimble and light. But the discommodities proceeding of the *Coruette* are diuerse, and often found in the warre, in combate, in turnements, & other exercises on horsebacke. They are also hurtfull to the horses bodie, being vsed ouer-much; because it weakeneth the sinewes,

The commodities & discommodities com. ming by the coruette.

sinews, and hurteth the loines, forcing their humors to fall into the legs and hooues. Also it maketh the hoose to break into quaternes, speciallie if the horse be put to make his *Corvette* vpon stonie places, or often in anie other place.

All these lessons before recited, the horse may be taught to doo, within four moneths next after he is first ridden: during which time he shall be ridden with the *Cauettan* and *Canon*; but ever after to be handled otherwise.

By that which hath hitherto beeene said, it seemeth that M. *Claudio* supposeth four moneths sufficient to make an horse seruiceable and perfect vpon the ground: which is manie times and in manie apt and docible horses prooued true; cheeflie in *Italie*, where they are commonlie of great spirit and aptnesse to be taught: but in horses of these countries doo assuredlie require more time, in respect of their constitution; yet the diligence and discretion of riders doo manie waies supplie sundrie defects of nature.

bodie, the ground, and the water.

Of varing  
the voice  
in diverse  
respects.

As touching the voice, you must understand it maie varie, lowder or softer, as the dooings of the horse and his disposition altereth. So that, if you should alwaies vsē one voice, your horse could neuer conceiue your meaning, and consequentlie your helpe become vaine. It shall therefore behoue you to vsē one voice to a coulte at his first handling, an other when he beginneth to go well, another when he stoppeth, another when he gallopeth at leisure, an other in his gallop galliard, an other in his turnes vp-on the ground, an other when he turneth hie with yarkes or without, an other in his carriera and leaping.

Likewise, whensoeuer you teach him his ordinary pace or order of going, a particular voice ought to be then vsed. You must also be prepared to haue a voice for your horse, when he is over light behind, stubborn or disobedient; and one other, if he doo obedientlie, willinglie, and couragiouſlie. All which M. *Claudio* dooth labour to expreſſe in his language; yet for that they be in all toonges rather ſignificant ſounds than words of expreſſe meaning, I commit them to the riders discretion: it ſhall ſuffice that the horse thereby may conceiue your meaning, and

and be forced to obie in that you would haue him to doo.

Yet now, that this helpe of the voice may not be vsed much, if you ride in presence of the Prince, or other great persons; chieflie when the horse is redie: for at such times and in such places it were vnseemelie to open your mouth, and vtter voices of diuers sounds and meaning. In sted of those voices, you shall imploie certeine secreat helps and motions artificiall. But the most comelic grace on horsebacke (if you ride in so great presence) is not to helpe the horse at all; otherwise than to accompanie him with your hand and bodie, wherby you shall couertlie declare much cunning, without apparent helpes or inforcement.

A certaine touching the voice, when you ride before a prince, a noble personage, &c.

### *How to helpe your horse with the rod.*

#### CHAP. 18.

**T**He helpe of the rod is vsed by one of these meanes, by whisking, by striking with the whole rod, with the point thereof onlie, with the middest, and also with the end vnder the hand, or with shewing the rod. Touching the whiske,

whiske, it ought not be vsed, till such time as the horse knoweth well all other helpes of the rod, and can manage perfectlie on either hand. The rider may vse this kind of helpe in steed of the voice, & it stirreth vp the spirit of euerie horse, but chieflie of those which are of courage and great life.

Striking with the whole rod is required, when you would haue your horse go forward liuelie, either in his trot, his gallop, his carriera, his halfe or whole turns, either vpō the ground or aboue, with yarkes or without: for then you shall strike him vpon one of his shoulders, his flanks & buttocks, his legs or thighes. This stroke of the rod shall helpe much, being giuen in due time; and the more, if the same be accompanied with the other helps, and chieflie that of the voice.

You may also first vse this helpe in passing your horse, sometimes striking him on the shoulder, to the end he should the more raise him selfe. And you must strike him, first on the one, and then the other shoulder, whereby he will gather his legs the better, go with more life, and beare his head the higher. The like order you must obserue in his trot and ordinary gallop. But in his carriera you shall beate him either vpon his shoulders, or vpon his flanks, verie sharplie: you may

may also sometimes vse the whiske.

In offring him to make *Cornuette*, you may likewise helpe the horsse with the rod, striking him vpon one of his shoulders at euerie turne and euerie *Cornuette*, yet onclie when need so requireth. It seemeth not good, that the horsse should be continuallie striken vpon, when you offer him the *Cornuette*: for it may be he will writhe his mouth & necke the rather towards the left side; you shall therefore strike him on that side your owne discretion dooth thinke good. If you will raise your horsse to leape at his stop; then, so soone as you haue striken him on the shoulder, incontinent turne your hand, & strike him also vpon the flanke. The like you may at occasions doo in the gallop galliard, or turning aboue the ground. But if your horsse be light enough before at his stop and leape, then without either beating vpon the shoulders or flanks, you may make him to yarke, by letting the point of your rod to touch the horsse behind in the middest of his buttocks.

An other waie to helpe your horsse by the rod, is, when you would haue him staie in one place; for then you shall laie it ouerthwart his necke, and then he will, as he standeth, lift first one, then the other leg, with a certeine grace and comelie counte-

Two con-  
trarie ef-  
fects, in  
holding  
the rod, &c.

countenance. And maruell not though this one maner of holding the rod doth worke two contrarie effects, for in the one you doo sollicit the horsse to go by beating, still beating, in crossing his necke : but in the other you doo onelie laie the rod crosse, but not moue it otherwise.

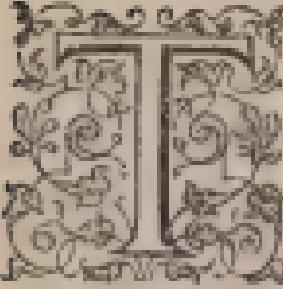
Touching the great end of the rod vnder your hand, you may therewith make much of your horsse, if you scratch him therwith faire and easilie vpon the necke, in signe he dooth well. Moreover, the shew of the rod is in the turns an helpe vnto the horsse, and a grace vnto the man. For in turning the horsse on the left hand, you must put the point of the rod within one handfull of his eie, or els let it fall downewards somewhat towaards his right shoulder; yet neuer suffring your hand to remoue far from the true place therof. And if you will manage your horsse on the right hand, you shall put your rod downe towards the left shoulder, yet neuer remouing one hand far

from the other. For in deed, ouer much mo-  
uing of the righthand, and lifting vp  
the rod, sauoureth too much of  
affestation, yet at this daie  
it is of diuerse men  
much vsed.

Of

*Of the helpe of the bridle band.*

## C H A P. 19.

 **H**e horsse is helped by the bridle hand, when in his doings he putteth downe his nose more than becommeth him; or else, if he hangeth too hard on the hand, or trotteth heauilie: for in all those cases you must giue him certeine chockes with the bit, more or lesse, as occasion doth require. The like may be doone, when at the stop or end of anie lesson, you find the horsse beare his head lower than he ought. But if he leaneth therewith, more on the one than the other hand, then must you with the two last fingers of the right hand (holding the contrarie reine) giue him a chocke or two, or more, as you doo find the horsse deserueth to be corrected.

You may also helpe your horsse with your bridle hand, in the midst of his manage, and likewise his turnes, by giuing soft or hard chocks, as occasion shall require. This correction will also serue to make your horsse retire, and hold him direct and light vpon the hand. Neither will it

K.j. be

be amisse, but rather a good helpe, if in leapes of all sortes, & likewise turnes, opening your hand to raise the horsse, you put the same forward towards the bending place of his necke, so as your thumbs be neerest therevnto, & consequentlie the little finger furthest off, & neerest vnto your sadle: yet may not your hand be from your sadle farther off, at anie time, than two fingers; vnlesse it be at some extraordinarie times and occasions. For then it is not amisse, to raise your hand much higher, & farther from your bodie, as it were putting it as far as the middest of the horsses necke. And in this maner by little and little vnfolding your hand from turne to turne, & from leape to leape, you shall helpe the horsse more or lesse, as need requireth. But such helps must be performed in verie due time and measure. Therefore in vsing them you shalbe heedfull and diligent. This is (I thinke) the true counselling of *M. Claudio* touching the helpe of the hand, whereof *M. Astley* hath largelie discoursed more at large, and verie skilfullie set downe not onlie the helps of the hand according to this author, but also vnto the opinions of *Xenophon* and *Gryson* added his owne knowledge and experiance. For which respect I haue indeuoured my selfe to saie the lesse.

*M. Astley*  
in his de-  
coule of  
horssem-  
aking, 4, 5, 6,  
7, 8, 9, chap-  
xxii.

Of the calues of the legs, the stirrops,  
and the helpe by water.

## C H A P. 20.

**H**e helpe of the calues is onclic to be vsed vnto horsses of great life, spirit, & courage, in all sortes of turning, by putting the calfe of your leg to the contrarie side of the horsse. As if you will haue him to leane or yeeld towards the left hand, then must you laic your leg close to the right side of the horsse; and likewise, if he should go on the right hand, then put your leg to the left side. But *M.Claudio* holdeth this kind of helpe to be of no great importance, neither doth he make much accompt of the Stirrop: yet being at sometimes vsed it is to good purpose. That helpe serueth to touch the horsse vnder the shoulder, to the end he should hold his neck and nose as you would haue him.

The water is exceeding good, to bring your horsse to gather his legs, & become light if you vsē to trot him therin. The water fit for this purpose should be so deepe, as the horsse may feele it to touch his bellie, the bottome whereof must

K.ij. be

Of helping  
your horsse  
by water.

*Helpes of the ground.*

CHAP. 21.



**N** apt place for riding, and a ground fit for that purpose, are things verie profitable & necessarie to make your horse go well and speedilie.

A plowed land, a ground rising, & a ground declining, are places fit to giue the horse breath and lightnesse. The ground declining is also exceeding apt to bring your horse to stop well, make his *Cornette*, and do all things required in the managcs both with and without time. The ground like vnto the backe of a knife, serueth well for the manage turnes aboue the ground. The plaine ground hauing on either end prettie small hils, helpeth the horse to make the halfe turne, and also to yarke therewithall. The ground that is round and high in the midst, is fit to bring your horse to lightnes, and make him go well on that hand whereof he is hard. It will also bring him to go more just in the rings, lift his legs, and put one leg ouer the other. The ground like vnto a boat,

not

not being aboue three or four spannes wide, serueth well to make a horse to turne, to cast his legs, and put one ouer the other in good order. The ground adioining to some wall or pale, is good to make the horse go just and strait. The same is also fit to amend him, if in his manage turnes he disordereth his hinder parts. The ground most fit for the carriera would be plaine without stones or other staines, not soft, nor ouer hard: and if at either end it be declining, it will be by so much the better.

*The helpe of the mans bodie.*

CHAP. 22.

**B**ecause this helpe shall hereafter be spoken of among the corrections, I saie onelie that the bodie helpeth much, and thereby the rider is esteemed of the lookeron, to be a man skilfull and cunning in that profession, if he vse that helpe in good order and times conuenient. For whosoeuer seeth a rider leaning somewhat forward, when his horse trotteth or gallopeth, will (being of anie knowledge) foorthwith conceiue he so dooth, the more aptlie to helpe the

Notes of  
a good  
rider.

the horsse to be firme of head, and not raise him selfe higher than he shoulde, but beare his bodie cuen, by reason he feeleth his burden counterpeised.

Likewise when the horsse commeth to stop, the rider shal greatlie helpe him, by casting his bodie backewards, which will cause him to stop lowe behind, cuen as it were vpon his buttocks. Also if the rider dooth leane towards the one side, it is to be thought that he would haue the horsse to yeeld that waie. If the rider in passing his horsse strait, sitteth short on the one side, and leaneth hard vpon the other stirrop, it is to be thought that he so dooth purposelie to bring the horsse to hold his necke and head that waie. Whensoeuer in turning the rider yeeldeth his bodie more on the one than the other side, it is to be thought, that the same will helpe him to go more easilie and speedilie by that hand.

*Of the helpe and correction of the spurs,  
and how and when they must be vsed.*

### CHAP. 23.

**M**ister *Claudio* affirmeth, that the spurre ought not be vsed to anie horsse, vntill such time as he is become firme and well

well staid of head. For if you doo otherwise, it will be a meane to make him more vnstaied, and consequentlie the longer before you can settle him.

And it is apparant, that when so euer a colt vnsettled of head dooth feele the spur, he will offer to resist and disorder his head much more than anie other horsse settled and perfect in his lessons. Yet his meaning is not you should defer to spur him till he be five or sixe yeares of age, but so soone as you find him brought to be staid and settled (which I hope may be doone in soure moneths) then you may boldlie giue the spur vnto your horsse: which you shall not first doo in anie street or waie, but in some deepe plowed ground, or sandie place, after he hath doone his ordinary lessons. First you must make him feele the one and after the other spur, faire and gentle, as he paseth or trottest the large rings, forthwith ceasing so to doo, and cherish him, laieng your hand vpon his necke, and vttering some courteous voice. In this sort you may pricke him sometimes on the one and sometimes one the other side, after he hath beeene warned well in his lessons. And hereof you may be assured.

At what  
time a colt  
is to be  
spurred.

*How to helpe your horſſe in the  
rings, and at his ſtop.*

CHAP. 24

**H**aue here to fore diſ-  
courſed of helping your horſe,  
yet did I not particularlie in-  
forme you at what times and  
what places the ſame helpeſ  
ought be uſed: which is doone  
to the end I might proceed in order, & you the  
better reteine them in memorie. But now ha-  
uing accoumpled what order and helpeſ are re-  
quired, here will I let you know how and when  
they ſhalbe uſed.

And firſt you muſt remember, that when ſo  
euer either in the large or ſtraiſt riŋgs, in the *Car-  
ragolo*, in the figure of S, or in the manage in and  
out, which (as is before ſaid) the *Italians* call *Ser-  
pezzare*, your horſſe dooth put out his buttocke;  
then muſt you forthwith correſt him on that ſide  
with your rod, with your heele, and with your  
ſpur (if you weare any) which you muſt continue  
till the horſſe amendeth his fault. The like you  
muſt doo, iſ turning of anie hand, or in going for-  
ward, he caſteth his hinder part out of order.

You

How and  
when the  
foreſaid  
helpeſ are  
to be uſed.

You may also in that case vse this subtilitie; first to make proffer to go on one hand, & then suddeinlie put the horse to turne on the other. You may likewise for this fault correct him well, if you passe or trot him neare vnto a wall, & when he turneth putting out his hind part, he must of force hurt himselfe, vnlesse he holdeth his bodie strait, which he will not doo often, but for feare therof leue his fault, which he shall doo the better if you ad therevnto the other helpes.

In gallopping the rings you may helpe the horse with your bodie, by carrieng your legs put forward more than ordinarie. And there is nothing that maketh a man to sit so comelie on horsebacke as the gallop: for in gallopping he may take time to settle his feete in the stirrops, to hold his legs in their due place with his thighs and knees closelie, and his whole bodie strait and disposed, with either hand bestowed in their places. Therefore M. *Claudio* (perhaps contrarie to many other good riders) thinketh best that the stirrops should be even of one length, which will be a meane that the rider shall sit with the better grace, and more conuenientlie helpe his horse; much maruellung why the right stirrop should be shorter than the other.

In gallopping you must somewhat yeeld your \$  
L.j. person

The stirrops should be of even length.

person towards that side you would haue the horse turne, yet not moue your legs but when need requireth. As for example. If you gallop turning on the right hand, you must staie your selfe somewhat more on the right than the left stirrop. The like order shall you obserue on the contrarie hand, holding your bodie a little forward toward that side. Also in turning you must put your contrarie shoulder somewhat more forward, resting your bodie on that stirrop more than the other: for by that meanes you shall swaie your horse towards that side, and be the more readie to helpe him. But in his trot or gallop strait forth, you shall not so doo, but sit e- qualie in the middest, without leaning: vnlesse the better to helpe your horse you beare your bodie somewhat forwards.

It is also at sometime permitted, you should leane your bodie to the contrarie side, from that the horse is inclined, thereto to enforce him to leane the same waie your selfe leaneth. Also if vpon that occasion you vse the helpe of the stirrop, striking his shoulder therewith on the contrarie side, and likewise giue him a twich or two with the false raine on the same side, it will be a good meane to draw him that waie.

But in stopping you must cast your bodie a little

little backwards, suffring the horse to slide forward as it were alone, drawing the reines faire & easilie, till such time he be come vnto that place you would; then hauing staied his furie, you may stop him firme, and staie him there. This I would haue obserued, with those horses that vnderstand how to be handled vpon the ground. But if in stopping the horse leaneth more on the one than the other hand, then must you, leaning backe, giue your selfe most towards that side, whereto he leaneth not, helping him all other waies: and so gallop him & stop him strait forth, till you find his fault amended. But note, that gallop shall not exceed the length of an ordinary manage. At the end wherof hauing stopped, if the horse stoppeth not strait as he ought, put him forward againe, and at his stop correct him on that side he yeeldeth not, with your stirrop, the calfe of your leg, your spur, & your person, till he be content to yeeld and stop as you would haue him.

Correc-  
tion discrete  
waies for  
stop-  
ping, &c.

*How the stirrops ought to be  
of even length.*

CHAP. 24.

**H**o so euer rideth with one stirrop longer than the other, dooth seeme therein to proceed contrarie to nature, hauing made man two legs of one iust length. Therfore if you make one stirrop shorter than the other, it is not possible you can sit so comelic or iustlie on horsbacke, as if they were of equall length: or how can you vse your spurs commodioullie or euene lie? For in striking the horsse with the spurs, you shall of force spur him higher on the one than the other side, so long as the one stirrop be longer than the other; which thing how vnseemelic it is, I refer to your iudgement.

Besides that, how can you with your bodie so convenientlie helpe your horsse in his dooings? Sith you doo not sit with your bodie iust in the saddle, or rest your selfe equallie vpon the stirrops, iustlie counterpeised? which is the thing that makes you seeme faire & firms in the saddle, by not leaning more on the one than the other hand,

hand, and such a seate will best become you in all sorts of turnes, either on the ground, aboue with yarkes, and euerie other motion.

And albeit it is the opinion of some, that to The opinion of some that the right stirrop should be shorter than the left, &c. breake lances it behoueth a man at armes to haue his right stirrop shorter than the other by two fingers, yet doo I not conceiue the reason thereof; sith both in running at the ring, or course of the field, an horseman ought to sit even, without leaning more on the one than the other side, or turning anie of his shoulders: for thereby he shall shew the more cunning, and gaine aduantage in the length of the lance, which is some helpe at the encounter.

Moreover, although it seemeth that leaning more on the one than the other stirrop, and that thrusting forward of the one shoulder, dooth make the man stronger, both to meet the aduersarie, & receiue his reinconter; yet is it certeine, that thereby he is the more apt to commit the errors before said, by sitting loose in and vneuen in his stirrops.

Furthermore, sith euerie man standeth most stronglie vpon the ground, when he resteth vpon both his feete: so doo I think that an horseman, staieng his bodie vpon both stirrops e-quallie, shall be better prepared both to assaile, and

and receiue the encounter of his aduersarie, than if he should doo otherwise.

For these reasons Maister *Claudis* resolueth, that the stirrops should be of equall length, whereby the rider may (as he thinketh) sit more comelie and assuredlie. Neuerthelesse, it is (as beforesaid) permitted, that the rider should at occasions, to helpe the horsse in his lessons, rest more on the one than the other stirrop, but not otherwisc. It is not also to be disallowed, though to fight in combate or turnie, the left stirrop be made longer somewhat than the other : because the rider is to emploie his right arme, and turne on the right side, in respect whereof the left stirrop would be the longer.

*In what sort to helpe your horsse in  
euerie manage.*

### CHAP. 25.

 **H**en soeuer you will manage your horsse without rest, you must trot or gallop, till you come to the place of turning; where making as it were a seeming to stop, you must raise him, and therewith suddenlie put him forward one

The left  
stirrop is  
to be longer  
than the  
right.

one pale, leaning your bodie, and casting your bridle hand a little forward: then by moouing your leg, you shall warne him to returne an other pale, and in the turning easilie you shall put him forward at the halfe turne *Terra terra*, helping him with your voice, your heele, & spurre. And if you will haue him to turne on the right hand, helpe him on the left side; and on the left side, with the right spurre: & remember to helpe him much or little, as you see occasion require.

Remember also, if at the halfe of his turne he commeth about hard, as it were hanging on the contrarie hand from that he turneth, that then you must forbeare to strike him with the contrarie spurre, that is to saie without the turne, and strike him with your spurre within, on that hand you doo turne. The like order you shall obserue both in gallopping and the franke manage. But if you find your horse commeth ouer fast about to his halfe turne, not setting himselfe just in the same path from whence he came, for ( to make the turne just he must bring his head where his hinder feet were ) then so soone as you haue giuen him the spurr on the outside, you must presentlie answere the same with another on the in-side: both which must be neare vnto the girths, valesse you find occasion to giue them neerer

vnto

vnto the flanks; which is, when the horse dooth turne with his buttocks more on the one than the other side. But if he turne ouermuch, bending on his legs behind, & ouer low with his buttocks; then must you forthwith thrust him for-wards, striking him neere vnto his girthes with both spurs together; accompanieng that helpe with the rod vpon the horses flanke, and likewise your voice, if need dooth so require.

The stroke of the rod dooth also helpe much in turning, if the same be giuen when need requires vpon the contrarie shoulder of the horse: but if no such neede be, it shall suffice if you put your rod ouer the horse, so as the same may hang on the left shoulder, to make him turne to-wards the right hand, and likewise on the right side, when you would haue him turne on the left hand.

But you shall helpe him much more, and with better grace, if when the horse slideth vpon his heeles, you sit somewhat with your bodie leaning backward; and suddenlie putting him for-ward, turne the point of your contrarie shoulder towards that hand you would haue the horse to turne. As if you would haue him come on the right hand, then must you put forward your left shoulder; or if you would haue him turne on the left

left hand, then put your right shoulder somewhat forward.

In turning, you must also remember that your bridle hand may not be farre remoued from the bending of the horses necke, euer holding it right against the middest of the pommell.

If you ride a horse that is alreadie made, and perfect; then, to make him turne on the left hand you must turne your bridle hand, yet not moving it from the place; so as your thumbe be downewards, and your little finger (which is betwixt the reines) be vppermost: and turning on the right hand, you shall turne your fist contrariwise; so as all the other fingers be vpward, but the thumbe not so high as the ring and little fingers. This motion of the hand is not easilie expressed; and therefore M. *Claudio* remitteth it to the discretion of the rider, so that he keepe his hand firme in the due place prescribed.

But if your horse be not brought vnto perfection, but weareth his Cauizzan or false reine, then these points of cunning are not required; because you are to emploie all necessarie helps, to the end the horse may hold his head strait, & go iust with his necke, chieflie when he turneth: euer helping, as need requireth. As if you turne on the left hand, then faire and easilie you shall

M.j. (accor-

(according to necessarie) drawe the right false reine: or if you turne on the right hand, then must the left false reine be holden and drawne strait, and the other as you thinke good.

These halfe turnes in the manages without rest, I wish to be iust, and with good grace; for so being, M. *Claudio* saith they are the most seeme-  
lie and necessarie motions the horse can make. And if the horse can doo these turnes exactlie well, you may easilie make him also to doo them (as it were) mocking (which for want of english words to expresse the same) I will vse the *Italian*,  
calling them *Volte ingannate & rubate*. The waie to manage your horse with these *Volte ingannate* is, that when he commeth vnto the place of  
turne, readie to stop, you must proffer him to turne on the one hand, and suddenlie turne him on the other.

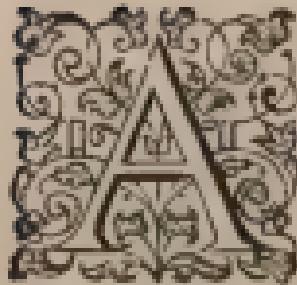
If you like to vse the same order in turning your horse, you may doo it in this maner. When you haue set your horses head strait in the same pathrand place where he stood with his heeles, without putting him any whit forward; you must force him to make a whole turne round in the same order you obserued in the halfe turnes: so as at cuerie end of the manage you shall make one whole turne & a halfe vpon one hand. And remember

remember that the horsse doo not passe forward to the other end of the manage, till you haue ended the turnes, but tarie till you will haue him so to doo. You may also (if so you thinke good) hauing giuen your horsse an halfe turne on the right hand, presentlie returne him with the like time on the left hand, to make an whole turne, in the order before prescribed. But remember that in these dooings you may not labour your horsse much, vnlesse he be of great force, and more than ordinarie strength. The like order you shall obserue in helping in managing your horsse with rest; sauing that you must then turne him at the first or third aduancing. This manage may be made with halfe turnes, & whole turnes mocked: but they must be aboue the ground & aloft. For I haue often told you, that I like not the whole turnes that be made ouer high, the horsse resting onelie vpon his two hinder feete. And if in ending the halfe turne or the whole turne with the halfe, you put your horsse to one or two *Pesate*, or as manie *Aggroppiati ritmati*, before you come to the other end of the manage, the same will be pleasing to the beholders; you shalbe also thought to shew much skill, and the horsse more obedience. Note that in this manage with rest aboue the ground, and high,

you must at euerie turne (for the most part) help the horsse with the euene stroke of the spurs: yet not hard, vnlesse need so requireth.

*How to helpe your horsse in his Coruette,  
Pesate, and Raddoppiare.*

CHAP. 26.

 **L**beit we haue heretofore spoken of turning, and likewise of the *Pesate* and *Coruette*, yet did I not particularlie enforme you of the helpe to them belonging. I saie therefore, that neither in the *Coruette* nor the *Pesate* you must in anie wise move your legs, to helpe the horsse so busilie, as thereby to seeme rather a weauer than a rider: for you may helpe him sufficientlie otherwise. But you shall hold them strait and forward, and your bodie right vp in the saddle; and not leaning forward, as some curious riders doo, raising their buttocks behind, and lifting them vp and downe more than the horsse either in his *Pesate* or his *Coruette* dooth.

Maister *Claudio* therefore dooth counsell you, that without anie imitation of these men, you shall in coruetting sit firme in your saddle; with your

your legs in their due place, holding a constant hand vpon your bridle. Neuerthelesse, if your horsse doo beare hard, and not make his *Ceruette* lighlie, then may you helpe him with the even stroke of your spurs; or first with the one, and after with the other, and (if need so requireth) with your bridle hand, turning your fist in such wise, as heretofore I told you; that is, at euerie *Ceruette*, your ring finger, which is vnder, may turne vpward, and your thumbe at the same instant may fall somewhat downward, towards the bending of your horsse necke.

It will be also a good grace, if in coruetting you hold the end of the reines in your right hand, holding it vp from the other hand two spans: but you may not, during that time, vse your rod, but in steed thereof betwixt your two hands open the reines, and at euerie *Ceruette*, shut them suddenlie, making thereby a certeine sharpe sound, which will somewhat awake, stirre and put forward the horsse. You may also vse the voice fit for this purpose as is before said.

Likewise at occasions you shall imploie your rod, striking the horsse sometimes on the one and sometimes on the other shoulder, lighlie or sharpielie, as by your discretion shall be thought meetest. You may in like maner with the middle

middle part of your rod strike the horse vpon the bending of his necke, or with the point ther-of vpon the middest of his buttocks, letting the rod fall backwards ouer your shoulder. It will morcouver be good to vise the whiske of your rod, sometimes before, sometimes behind: for that shall helpe much to hasten the horse to aduance, and beare his bodie with a seemlie grace, and beat the time fast.

Now you must vnderstand the reason, whic  
*M. Claudio* misliketh so much the motion of the legs and person: because (saith he) it is a thing discommendable in the presence of manie lookers on (cheeflie if they be of knowledge) to vise so much art, or bring into their presence a horse that cannot without helpe, and as it were alone make the *Corvette* and also the *Pesare*.

I wish also, that when your horse turneth, you should sit strait and firme with your bodie, holding your legs in their place, helping the horse in due time; somewhiles with the cuen stroake of your spurs, sometimes on the one side, & sometimes on the other. It may also happen, that the helpe of your legs alone will suffice, and that your spur shall be needless; for that your horse is of too great life and spirit. Therefore that helpe ioined with your bridle hand, your voice  
 and

The motion  
 of the  
 legs and  
 person mis-  
 liked, and  
 why?

and your rod shall worke the effect of your desire, and make him turne as you would haue him.

If you will turne your horse vpon the ground *Terra terra*, we haue heretofore told you how to doo it: if halfe aboue the ground (which the *Italians* call *A mezzo aere*) the same helpe shall serue, yet somewhat increased. But if his turnes be lostie *Di tempo in tempo*, then in turning you must helpe him with a great voice and stronger helps: which the horse will performe at euerie turne, whensoeuer it please you, if among other helps with the point of the rod you beate him betwixt his buttocks, adding therewnto your voice.

But note this one thing, that in what sort soeuer you turne your horse, you must not in any wise transgresse or go out of the place. As for example. If you turne *Terra terra*, the hinder legs of your horse may not remoue, but the forelegs onelie go about: the like order you must obserue in his turnes *A mezzo aere*.

In the turne wherein the horse moueth as well his hind as his foreparts (which the *Italians* call *Raddoppiare a groppette*) he must of force first moue his forelegs, and next his hinder legs: yet ought neither the forelegs presse so far forward, nor the hinder legs so much backward, as to exceed the bounds of the beaten circle, which must

Orders to  
be obser-  
ued in the  
turnes *Ter-  
ra terra*, and  
*A mezzo  
aere*.

must not be in widenes more than the horseſſe lengdi. Yet though the horseſſe dooth not preciseſſe keepe the compasse, it ſhall be no great fault: for it were a thing almoſt iſpoſible, to meaſure the motions of an horseſſe by the geometricall compaffe, or the watch of a cloſe.

Now to the end you may better conceiue what is ſaid, behold this figure, and imagine that

the hinder feet of the horseſſe doo ſtand in the centre, which is the middefte of the circle, and the forefeet in the circumference. Then, when ſo euer you put the horseſſe to turne, you muſt



make him to mooue his feet from the place where he ſtandeth, vnto the next line of the crosse, and ſo from thence to the other without

loſſe of time: ſo in fourre remoues of the horseſſe feet, he ſhall euer make one round turne complete; firſt on the one and then on the other hand. But if it happen, that either you or the horseſſe doo not keepe the iuft remoues of his feet, it ſhall not be anie great fault, ſo long as you

you obserue time, and close the turne comelic.

To turne loftlie, with or without yarks, you shall obserue the same order: but therein you must be warie and well aduised to keepe your bodie, and chieflie your backe well knit, to the end that when the horse riseth or setteth, you yeeld not more on the one than the other side. And aboue all things, you must keepe your legs firmelie stretched out, not touching the horse with your spurre, but with great measure.

The waie to doo so, is to raise your horse first with his hind parts, as it were a iumpe or two, & then at the seconde or third iumpe to drawe him to turne aloft, & euerie fourth turne helpe him with the euene stroke of your spurres, with your rod on the contrarie shoulder, & suddenlie with the point of the rod vpon his crooper; adding therenvnto the helpe of the bridle hand and bodie, if need requireth. The like you may doo on the other hand, neuer forgetting that in the end of euerie turne (of what sort so euer) you must vsē greater speed.

It is also a great helpe to make your horse to turne high and aboue the ground, if you vsē him to turne in some ground that hath the sides somewhat higher than the middest: for therein you turne the horse, for not hurting his legs

N.j.

vpon

vpon the hill, he will lift his feete with a good grace, casting out his legs as he shoulde doo, and let them fall againe in the iust time and place: & therewith also at the halfe turne yarke out behind, as you would wish, according vnto the helps you put vnto him. The same hils will also serue well to teach your horsse to put one leg ouer the other, which the *Italians* doo call Lacambetta. But note, that this place ought not to be betweene the hils more than three or foure spannes at the most.

Thus much concerning the *Cornette*, *Pesate*, and turnes, both vpon and aboue ground. All which things (the turnes *Terraterra* excepted) may seeme superfluous in a horsse for seruice: yet sith you may haplie desire to know M. *Claudio* his opinion in them, I haue thought good to make this short discourse. Therewith adding the difference betwixt the *Cornette* and the *Pesate*, as thus. The *Cornette* are those motions, which the horsse maketh like vnto the jumps of a crow forward: and the *Pesate* are the same, not so much remouing forward, but stirring the horsse feet both before & behind, in the same place, like vnto a paire of balance.

How and  
wherein  
the *Cornette*  
and *Pesate*  
do differ.

What

What is to be obserued in the Carriera,  
and enerie other manage.

CHAP. 27.

**F**OR so much as your horse ought to runne surelie, swiftilie, and nimbli increasing his speed, you shall sometimes use him to passe a carriera, which ought to be rather ouer long than ouer short, chieflie if in the end therof you will raise the horse to leape with yarkes: which must be doone vpon no hard or stonic ground, but without impediment or perill: and aboue all, looke the place be plaine, rather as- cending than descending, yet if at the end it be a little declining, your horse may stop so much the better.

Note that all horses generallie doo run more, surelie and better vpward than downward. When so euer you will run your horse, remem- ber to go vnto the end of the carriera, where set- tle your selfe a while; yet so, as the horse may not stand starke still with his feet, but sometimes mouing the one, and sometimes the other: for that is a comelic sight, and sheweth the horse to

N.ij. be

be courageous and fierce, chieflie if he doo it naturallie, beating the ground often with his feet.

Thus being settled, you may put foorth the horse swiftilie, and speedilie; yet looke that he run not scoping, but rather low with his bellie neere the ground. But before you put the horse forward, warne him a little by some sort of making of him, gathering vp the reines in your right hand, bearing the same somewhat high, to the end of the carriera. You must also carrie your bodie strait and firme, with your face vpward, and your legs comelic: not striking the horse, either with spur or rod, more than twise, if you find occasion so to doo.

In the end of the carriera, you shall by little & little gather the horse, so as he may slide vp his heeles vnto the stop: which will be a meane he will arive with his head the more firme, and fitte to make the *Pesate* or leapes as you desire. If in gathering vp the horse, not hauing carried your right hand in the course as before, then must you take hold of them with the same hand, holding the left hand firme, yeelding your bodie backwards, which will be a grace and a signe of skill. Note also, that when so euer you passe a carriera, or otherwise manage your horse, that in the end you turne your face towards thos looke

kers

kers on, which be of most honor and reputation.

*In what sort you should use and exercise  
horses of seruice for the warre.*

CHAP. 28.

**I**f so be you desire to haue your horse made fit for the war, you must be sure to keepe him well breathed, and run him often times vp and downe among hils & vneuen grounds.

You shall likewise put him to leape ditches and hedges : but remember, that at the first, those leapes be not great, but as you find the horse a-ble and disposed, so you may put him vnto larger and hier leaping. You must also manie times bring him vnto the turnie and fight with swords, against another man armed. Which you may first doo disarmed, with your sword drawne, trotting or gallopping to and fro against another man, hauing likewise his sword in hand: so as first vsed to this fained fight and noise of armes, he may be bold to doo the like in earnest. Also to incourage your horse, let the horse of him that commeth against you, retire and seeme affraid, as though he would flee for feare.

Meanes to  
make ho-  
se fer-  
vent,  
rou and  
hedge.

You

You must labour also to make your horse to loue the lance & sword, by shewing them to him when you ride: and in stead of a rod, laie them overthwart the horse necke, and betwixt his ears. It will not be amisse if in like sort you draw your sword vpon the horse, when he commeth out of the stable, and suddenlie (as it were for feare) retire from him. And if then the horse doo take courage, and come towards you, put vp your sword, and giue him some thing to eat, making much of him: so shall you find he will become couragious and careles of weapons. The sword prepared for this purpose would be without point or edge, yet bright and glittering.

The strokes which offend horses most, are those that be giuen vpon their faces. Therefore, to the end your horse may beare them without harme or impatience, you shall do well to arme him with a shaffron; and in the stable vse him unto the sounds of trumpets, drums, and ratling of armor: which being first doone, the rest will feare him the lesse.

Above all things you must accustome an horse of seruice to hunting, where manie other horses are assembled, and where is great noise and shooting; as hornes, drums, and harquebusses. Also accustome him to fiers, waters, swimming,

ming, and to behold men both armed and dis-  
armed, aliue and dead, and passe among them.  
You may also ride him among coches, carts and  
other carriages, and all things vied in the warre.  
It is also to good purpose, if you put your horse  
sometimes to indure hunger and thirst, cold and  
heat, and suffer him to stand the whole daie,  
with some burthen on his backe.

Moreouer, it were good to ride sometimes in  
the night, to accustome an horse vnto the noise  
of armes and warlike instruments, which shall  
make him the more couragious, bold, and assu-  
red. Faile not likewise to let him eate all sorts of  
meat, to drinke wine, and be bridled and saddled  
willinglie, and to let you mount & dismount at  
your pleasure. But aboue the rest, make him to  
loue your person, and (as it were) be in loue with  
you.

A horse for the warre, ought to be a swift  
and sure runner, a good eater, light  
vpon the hand, strong, nim-  
ble, and valiant, with-  
out fault or im-  
perfection.

Properties  
required in  
a horse for  
service in  
warre.

*How to correct a restie horse that  
rereth and yarketh behind.*

## C H A P. 29.

Correc-  
tions for  
horses.



Restie horse is he that refuseth or resisteth to obeie his rider, either in not going forward, or turning on which hand you would haue him.

The beginning of this stubborne condition is easilie perceiued. For whensoeuer you find your horse to go, as it were in two minds, seeming he doubteth whether he should go or not: then shall you foorthwith use some sharpe correction of voice, and ( if he be restie ) accompanie the same with some sure stroakes of the rod, vpon his shoulders and loines. But beware in anie wise to strike the horse vpon the head, and cheeflie betwixt his ears, for so he may be easilie slaine. To strike him on the head, may also bring other inconueniences, as hurt of the eies, and make an horse so striken, for euer after to be fearfull of the sword, and cowardlie.

Besides the correction of the voice, the rod, and spur, you may cause two footmen ( that haue some

Not to  
strike the  
horse on  
the head.

some skill) to stand with goads in their hands, & when the horse refuseth to go forward, then to rate him terrible, and pricke him behind, till he doo go as you would haue him, & then cease. But during all this time, the rider shall sit quietlie, and saie nothing, and so soone as the horse goeth forward, or amendeth his fault, make much of him.

An other waie to correct your horse for this fault, is, that when he goeth awward, and refuseth to doo as you would, then to pull him still backe, till he be wearie, and then let a foote man come behind with a long pike, hauing a wispe burning at the end thereof, and therewith pricke your horse till he go forward; which doing, you must make greatlie of him. But vnlesse the horse be more than ordinarilie restie, I would not wish you to touch him with fire, or tie chords to his stones, or cars to his taile, as some men doo; because so cruell corrections doo deform the horses skin, and make him desperate: besides that, such helps are ouerbase, and vnfit to be vsed by gentlemen.

sharp  
corrections  
for a restie  
horse.

Remember also, that if an horse hauing this fault dooth weare an hard bit, you must take it awaie, and in steede thereof put on a canon or scatch. You must likewise foresee, whether your

O.j. horse

horse hath this fault through want of sight: for if his eies be not good, then will he be fearefull to go forward in respect thereof: in which case you may not proceed with such rigour, but rather by all faire meanes, and much making of, giue him courage to looke well vpon the thing he feareth. *M. Claudio* therefore dooth counsell riders to walke their horses abroad, as well in the night as the daie, and bring them in streets and other places, where is much noise, and other things to be feared, as smiths shops, pewterers, brasiers, and such like places.

If your horse reareth, you must forthwith looke what is the occasion therof, to the end you may prouide a remedie. As if you beare too hard an hand, you must hold it more temperatlie. But if the fault be in the horse, then beat him surelie ouerthwart his shoulders: which correction is also necessarie, when the horse dooth make his *Corvette* more high than you would haue him, or in dooing them cast his legs strait foorth. It is also necessarie, that at such time as the horse dooth go about to reare, you beare a light hand vpon the bridle, and haue the curve more slacke than ordinarie.

But if your horse be ouer light, and apt to yarke behind, then shall you correct him well: if

Comedi-  
on if the  
horse re-  
areth, &c.

at cuerie yarke you giue him a chocke with the bridle; accompanying the same with a stripe of the rod, ouerthwart his bodie and shoulders. Note also, that the crooper of such horsses should be verie slacke, and likewise the quiseill.

If the horsse dooth yarke when he is spurred, then must you continue to spur him the more, till he leaueth that fault: yet so, as the same be doone in due time, first with the one, and next with the other spur, mixing thereto a chocke of the bit, with the corrections of the rod & voice. Till such time as the horsse be brought to leaue this fault, it were also good to haue a strong bit, & sometimes put him forward a great waie in a swif gallop, and therewith tire him.

*How to correel an horsse that wryth his  
mouth, or that is not willing to turne on  
either hand indifferetly.*

## CHAP. 30.

 Some horsse will drawe vp or wryth the one lip more than the other, the cause there-of may be, either that the bit dooth hurt him, or resteth not in the true place; or else may O.ij. proceed

proceed of some euill custome. Touching hurting the horse mouth, or euill placing the bit, the remedie is easie. But if the fault proceedeth of euill custome, you must then correct the horse, sometime with your heele, sometime with your stirrop, sometime with the rod, sometime with the spur, and sometime with drawing in the contrarie side of the bit: which corrections you must use more or lesse, according to the obstinacie of the horse: and till such time as you see him to leaue the fault; which dooing, you must cease from correction, and make much of him. Also to carrie the musfroll strait, will helpe well in this case.

The fault  
is an horse  
called in  
Italian La  
credenza

If your horse refuse to turne of anie hand (which fault the *Italians* doo call *La credenza*) or beareth his necke more on the one side than the other: then would I wish you to put a string vnto the cheepe eie of the bit, and tie the other end thereof to the girth, at such length as your discretion shall thinke good: which doone, you must continuallie sollicit him to turne on that hand you haue tied the string, helping him with your heele, your rod, and spur on the same side. But the best correction for this fault is, first to a-light, and tie the horse head fast to his girths, on that side he refuseth to turne or go, so lea-  
ving

uing him to stand one whole houre : and after with your voice and rod force him to turne on that hand. Other corrections there are which for shortnes I omit ; and the rather , bicause some horses subiect to this fault are therein naturallie so obstinate, as they are vnworthie of the ri-  
ders labour.

*How to correit an angrie borſſe, and tender  
of mouth, that dooth wryth his head from  
one ſide to the other.*

CHAP. 31.

Hauē here to fore told you, that an horse being naturallie angrie , must be much made of; but that not ſufficing, assure your ſelfe it proceedeth of euill nature : and therefore faile not to affoord him stripes enough, rating him with a terrible voice, and correcting him by all other meanes due to that error; vnleſſe his anger proceedeth of the tenderneſſe of mouth, for then you ſhall entreat him with more patience. And if you find that the horse mouth is tender vpon the barres, or in the curbing place, then muſt you vſe a gentle bit, and a curbe ac-

Sharp corre-  
ction for  
an angrie  
horse.

cor-

cordinglie.

And note, that sometimes an horse putteth downe his head, for that some tooth is more long or more sharpe than it should be, pricking the gums, or the inside of the lip: which may also be a cause that manie times he eateth not well, and consequentlie becometh leane: which must be amended, by filling that tooth, or otherwise as the ferrer can devise. If an horse hauing a gentle mouth doo wryth his head, he may hap-pilie amend that fault, if you put in his mouth a soft bit: but if his mouth be hard, then must you vse an hard bit, correcting him with the spurres, the stirrops, & twitches of the bit, sometimes on the one and sometimes on the other side, euer accompanieng the said corrections with a voice fit for that purpose, holding your hand firme & temperatlie; and if need be, draw the reine of the Cauizzan to the uttermost straitnesse. The like you must doo, when so euer either in pasing, or trotting, he dooth beare his head ouer low, or putteth it downe suddenlie.

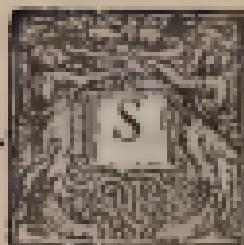
And if he letteth his head fall more on the one than the other side, then must you vse the chock of the bridle, & twitch of the Cauizzan with one onelie reine, and on the contrarie side, togither with the other corrections. But if the horse putteth

What is  
iustlie the  
hardnes of  
the mouth,  
read M.  
Astley his  
book of  
riding cap.  
1 pag. 8.

teth downe his head euenlie on either side, then must the correction be giuen with both reines equallie, with both heeles, and the euen stroke of the spurs; or at the least, so soone as you haue striken him on the one side, you must doo the like on the other.

*Of borsses that run awaie, and are hot mouthed by meanes of euill riding.*

CHAP. 32.

Vch horsses as haue beeene euill ridden, and put to run much in their youth, will commonlie runne awaie with their riders.

Which was the respect I haue heretofore told you, that verie sildome you should runne your horsses, if before they were not made fymc of head and mouth, and therewithall fullie gowne. You must also refraine to run your horsse, the rather if you know him to be naturallie full of life, and euill mouthed: for so are all cholerike and angrie horsses, as sorell, adust, and roane, and euerie other horsse that hath his snowt reddish, or their whole heads so coloured, if that colour proceedeth not of age.<sup>3</sup> You must likewise refraine to run all slacke and heauie

Notes of  
angrie  
horsses.

heauie horses, and those that haue weake backs,  
weake legs, and euill feet.

But if the horse be well made, and coloured  
as he should be, and therfore runneth awaie on-  
lie bicause he hath beene euill ridden: then must  
you by little and little ( and not all at once ) re-  
duce him to order, not by meane of sharpe bits,  
but by vsing manie daies to pase and trot him  
forward, and stop him often vpon the decline  
of an hill, putting him still backe, without ma-  
king him after to go forward, but then stand  
still. During these lessons, your horse must weare  
the cannon and Cauizzan, adding therenvnto (if  
need be) a mariegall of leather, or iron in steed  
of the Cauizzan.

If your horse at any time dooth well in these  
lessons, you must in any wise make much of him,  
and at the stop suffer him to lide a little at the  
stop, as well in his trot as his gallop, vnlesse he be  
a great horse, & benth his houghes with dif-  
ficultie: for such horses ought to be stopped  
short, and you must cast your bodie backward  
more suddenlie than is required in riding other  
horses.

To keepe a  
horse from  
running 2.  
part.

To reduce an horse from running awaie, it  
will helpe much to stop him before a wall. It  
were also good to bring him into some deepe  
ditch

ditch that were in length almost as long as a carriera, and at either end place a footeman, holding a cudgill in his hand: who finding when the horse refuseth to stop, shall presentlie rate him (and if need be) beate him vpon the shoulders. It were not amisse also, for reforming of this fault, to set some kind of thing to stop at the end of the ditch, so as the horse should of force staie there: but if he be so diuelish, as he doubteth not to run against that prouision, then let him be encountered with a paire of harquebusses, or some burning wispes. All these extremities may be vsed, but *M. Claudio* thinketh that horses so desperatelie disposed, are vnwoorthie the stable of Princes or Gentlemen.

*How to correct a dull and cowardlie  
horse, that runneth not willingly.*

CHAP. 33.

Cowardlie horse must be corrected courteously, least wanting courage, he may be made restie. And you must never forget to cherish and make much of him when so euer he dooth well. But if the horse be both dull and churlish,

churlish, then must you vse great & sharpe corrections, yet at occasions make much of him.

A deere of  
the rider to  
make his  
horse run,  
&c.

If your horse will not runne out his carrier, being ordinarilie corrected: then shall you deceiue him in this sort. First you must trot & gallop him to & fro at large, a good while, without obseruing anie order at all, & then put him strait forth, where you meane to stop him: and being there, by little & little make the gallop, so spedie, as in the end you force him to run: but at the first, when you vse this subtilitie, you may not make the horse to pas in full carrier more than the length of a manage. Afterwards vsing the like craft, you may increase the course, till it be a full carrier.

But if all this suffice not to raise the horse to run couragiouslie as he should doo, find meanes to run him often in companie of other horses, & cause an other horseman to follow him, rating & striking him with a cudgell vpon the crooper, and the rider likewise beate him, and helpe him with his voice. It is also good, if after you haue gallopped the large rings, you put your horse forward with furie, till you come vnto the place of stopping: because he being desirous to leaue his labouring in the rings will make hast to the stopping place.

*How to correct an horse that lifteth not  
his legs, and how to make him put one  
leg ouer the other.*

CHAP. 34.

**F** your horse either in his *Pes-*  
*sare* or other doings lifteth not his legs  
as he should doo, then must you with  
your rod beat him on the knees, chieflie if he lift  
them ouer high, or put them strait foorth. But in  
the halfe or whole narow turnes, you must strike  
him onlie on the knee, on that side you do turne,  
& also helpe him with your stirrop on the same  
side. It will helpe much also to ride him in some  
ground like vnto a boat, euer turning the horse  
against the hill, and helping him as before said.

If you will haue him put one leg ouer the o-  
ther (which will greatlie helpe a horse, and is a  
comelic sight) then trot him about verie strait,  
first on the one then on the other hand, without  
suffering him to take breath; yet helping him as  
before said, and leaning downe, to see how he  
moueth his shoulders: but finding that the leg  
on that side the horse turneth not to go vnder  
the other, then must you beate him most there-  
upon with your stirrop & rod. You may obserue

the like order in passing your horse. And the ditch made like unto a boate will helpe much to bring the horse to cast one leg before the other: which motion the *Italians* doo call *La zampetta*, or *gambetta*.

*How to teach your horse the Gambetta,  
and what that is.*

CHAP. 35.

 **H**e *Zampetta*, or (as M. *Claudio* calleth it) *La gambetta*, is when the horse dooth put forward one leg before the other, either in his manage upon halfturnes, the *Corvette*, or at the stop standing firme: which leg would be somewhat lifted vp from the ground, whensoeuer the rider dooth so require.

A horse being perfect in this lifting and putting forward of his leg, dooth become himselfe the better, not onelie in his turnes vpon the ground, and the other somewhat aboue ground (which the *Italians* doo call *Volte raddoppiate a mezzo aere*) but also in the manage turnes, and when he is cast about swiftlie, narrowc, and as it were without rest or time.

You

You may teach your horse the *Gambetta* in an hollow ground, made like vnto a boate or muskell shell, having little hils on either side: so that the plaine ground betwixt the hils be not larger than three or soure spans: you must ther-vnto put the helps before said.

But you may teach him better in the stable, Where an  
how to  
teach your  
horse the  
*Gambetta* by striking him with a rod vpon the inside of that leg, which you would haue him lift or put forward, adding therenvnto your voice, as; Vp, vp: which you must continue, till the horse lifteth his leg. But so soone as he dooth, remoue your rod, and giue him some bread or grasse, in signe he dooth content you.

This order you must dailie obserue, till you see the horse willing to lift and put the one leg forward, whensoeuer you moue him thereto with your voice onlie: which he will do, so soone as you come towards him. The like you must after cause him to do with the other leg.

When you will haue your horse hold vp his leg, not letting it fall till you will haue him, then hold your rod still at his leg, so long as you would haue him to do it. But if he set it downe before you would, then with the same voice and rod faile not to correct him, without remouing the rod, till he hath stood as long as you desire,

desire, and in such sort as you would haue him : for after that correction he will , at your onelie voice , lift and put forward first one then the other leg, as you would your selfe wish, and so hold them aboue the ground a good while. You may likewise in riding your horsse , helpe him to doo the *Gambetta*, if you strike him on the leg with your toe or stirrop.

*How to teach your horsse to kneele downe, and that he shall suffer his Master onelie to ride him.*

CHAP. 36.

 **O**r so much as Maister *Claudio* hath in the beginning of this booke commended an horsse that will kneele downe, when so euer his rider would haue him, either when he mounteth or dismounteth : I thinke good to informe you what meane he would haue you vse to bring the horsse thereto.

First you must doo vnto the horsse in the stable, as you did in teaching him the *Gambetta*; sauing that you shall now strike him on the out side of his knee, putting therevnto a contrarie voice . For as you said before ; *Vp, vp* : so shall you now saie ; Downe, downe.

But

But if being vpon the horsse backe, you will haue him kneele on both knees ; then must you strike him with your rod on the right knee, and in the same instant strike him with your foote vp-  
on the left leg , adding therevnto the voice you vsed to make him kneele . When you haue brought the horsse with these corrections to vnderstand how to kneele downe, first with the one then with the other leg , and then with both at once : to cause him stand so still , so long as you would haue him , you must hold downewards your rod towards his knees, saieng; Stand firme, or, Stand still. When you will haue him arise vp, lift vp your rod from his legs, beating him lightly vpon the bent of his necke, and you shall saie thrise; Vp, vp, vp. Also if you haue before taught him to leape and yarke , then may you suddenly, at his rising , put him therevnto, by vsing the voice and helpe required in leaping & yarking.

If you will make your horsse so coie, as not to suffer anie other than your selfe to ride him; then let euerie other man that rideth him, rate him, beate him, and intreate him the worst he can devise : besides that, let them labour him extreamly, and when they dismount, beate him & threaten him the most that can be devised . In the meane space , you must make your selfe well acquain-

Bucephalus  
was the  
horse of  
Alexander  
Magnus  
had these  
properties.

quainted with the horse in the stable, and then so soone as others (hauing rigorously vsed him) doo dismount, you must come vnto him with a cheerefull countenance, giuing him pleasant things to eate, and put them aside that haue offended him.

You shall likewise please him much, to cherish him with your hands, when you weare sweete gloves, wiping his face, and chieflie his nosthrils with perfumes & sweet handkerchiefs: for neatnesse & sweetnes be two things wherein a horse dooth singularlie take pleasure. Hauing thus done, you shall mount vpon his backe, first staieng a while; then making much of him, both before & behind: put him forward pasing, & then alight, not suffering any man but your selfe to lead him into the stable, & giue him some pleasant thing to eate when he is dressed.

But note, that whatsoeuer hath beeene said of kneeling downe, and not suffering others than the maister of the horse to ride him, must

be vsed onelie vpon horses of  
great spirit, vnderstanding,  
and aptnesse there-  
vnto.

*F J N J S.*

Two things  
wherein a  
horse de-  
lighteth.















